

A NEW
ORCHARD
AND
GARDEN:

The best way for Planting, Grafting, and to make any Ground good, for a rich Orchard : Particularly in the North, and Generally for the whole Common-Wealth, as in Nature, Reason, Situation, and all Probability, may and doth appear.

With the Country Hout-wif's Garden for Herbs of Common use :
Their Virtues, Seasons, Profits, Ornament, variety of Knots, Models for
Trees, and Pots, for the best ordering of Grounds and Walks.

AS ALSO
The Husbandry of Bees, with their several Uses and Annoyances;
*All being the experience of Forty and eight yeeres labour, and now the third
time corrected and much enlarged, by William Lawson.*

Whereunto is newly added the Art of Propagating Plants; with the true
Ordering of all manner of Fruits, in their gathering : Carrying
home, and Preservation.



Nemo sibi natus.

London, Printed by William Wilson, for George Sawbridge, at the Bible
on Ludgate-Hill, neare Fleet-Bridge. 1660.

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Москва
1989

or an Entertaining and Instructive Discourse



To the Right Worshippull

Sir HENRY BELLOS,

Knight and Baronet

Worthy Sir,

I have in many years by long experience
I had furnished this my Northern
Orchard and Country Garden with
needfull Plants and usefull herbes ;

I did impart the view thereof to my Friends,
who resorted to me to confer in matters of
that nature ; they did see it, and seeing it, de-
sired it ; and I must not deny now the publi-
shing of it, (which then I allotted to my pri-
vate delight) for the publick profit of others.
Wherefore though I could plead Custome, the
ordinary excuse of all writers, to chuse a Pa-
tron and Protector of their works, and so
shroud my self from scandall under your ho-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

nourable favour; yet have I certain reasons to excuse this my presumption. First, by your countenance you have much Redoubt and safety, your deign to tell will in manner of charractre. Thirdly, the same reason, because your learned discourses of Prophets, & your animating and assisting of others to such indeavours. Last of all, the rare work of your own in this kind: All which to publish under your protection, I have adventured to do. Vouchsafe it therefore entertainment, I pray you, and I hope you shall find it not the unprofitablest servant of your leisure. For when your serious employments are overpassed, it may interpose some commodity, and make you contentment out of variety.

I bid you farewell this evening with the best
wishes for your success in your intended enter-

prise, and I hope to see you again before long.

Yours very affecely,

WILLIAM LAWSON.

At the desire of a friend to whom I wrote

of having a copy of this little work sent him

now being Protagonist of Justice, I have sent

you a copy of the same, and hope you will be

pleased to accept it.

THE

THE PRACTICAL ART OF PLANTING.

THE PREFACE. To all well founded.

Reball her first original out of Experience, which therefore is called The School Masters of Roots, because she is both infallible, and plenaria. To bring her knowledge out of the course of Reason, (which never fails in the general) in the severall apprehending, and comparing, (with the help of the Microscope) the works of Nature; and as in all other things natural, principally in Trees. For which Arts more than a profounde and skillfull Corollarie of the faults of Nature for this particular, apprehended by the Sensors. As when good ground naturally brings forth Twinkles, trees laid too thick, or too thin, or disorderly, or (without dressing) put forth unprofitable jackets, and such like; all which and a thousand more, are reformed, being taught by Experience; and therefore must we count that wrote fairest, that stands upon Experimental Rules, gathered by the Rule of Reason (not content of all other Rules the surer.)

Wheresoever have I of my meer and sole Experience, written respecting my former written Treatise, gathered these Rules, and set them downe in writing, not daring to hide the least talent given me of my Lord and Master in Heaven. Neither is this injurious to any, though i. differ from the Common opinion in divers points, to make it knowne to others what good I have found out in this faculty by long tryall and experience. I confess freely my want of curious skill in the art of planting: and I admire and praise Plinie, Aristotle, Virgil, Cicero, and

The Preface.

many others from whom it is hard to get them to live up.

pride of his country, some of the best, and most of the best, but accounted it as the first of earthly happiness, to have full and plenteous Overplus of all He peruseth Thee Sir; but all with one consent agree, that it is a chief part of Husbandry, (as Full and Sennance) and this Sennary maintains the world; how art thou then profitable, how pleasurable to see many flocks of cattle in thy country, now lowed and well fed in the best pastures of the world. This may be done by divers ways, as by the husbandmen, by the planters, by the manufacturers of ploughing and the like, in the Rivers, streams, canals, dredging, professor flumes, and such like; although I have known of divers methods more and less efficacious.

The stories are all new and original, and are so further
the common interest of all, as to make them interesting the
whole world over. The author has written a great variety,
the author will be soon at hand to satisfy the curious
desire of the public to have a copy of this book.

and I have a plain and sure way of pluming, which I have
done nearly 48 years (and more) experience in the North
of England. To judicacie and ensure same, nothing at all
so as to from maligning that good (in them selfes) which
is well intended. Farewell.

THE
FOLIO
EDITION
OF
SHAKESPEARE'S
COMEDY
OF
A MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S DREAM

THE BEST, SURE AND READIEST WAY TO MAKE A

Good Orchard and Garden.

CHAPTER

Of the Gardener and his Works. By Mr. D. Deacon.

Infectos de fumadores y no fumadores

the face and neck, and the hands and feet.

The **be able** form is often used in English.

Religious, Honest, Skilled in their Faculty;

and there will be painfull. By Relation
of his own.

B-4: —**200** —**200**

2. Planning and design

© Laraine Chappie, Author-Chappie.com

above all others. God's word and the Preacher

Chlorophyll a/b ratio profile from the surface to 10 m depth (C-100).

proving good confidentiality between the two parties.

... grace pour faire tout ce qu'il faut pour aider à la sécurité des personnes.

NAME Name into One and All

your place into something that's really great.

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Find your place at the top of the class.

that which he cannot get down, and the other
is an Orchard, to the which there can be no

DR. C. H. O'BRIEN : That the watch there can be no
prosecution either for negligence or malice, as I will

proved in the creative following. And what

it be, not only to the owner, but to the com-

1000

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 1000 workers.

mon good, that the unspeakable benefit of many hundred years
duration, by the protecting shadow of your orchard. And this is
Painfull.

The Gardiner had not need to be an idle or怠慢的 Lubber, for
so your Orchard, being a master of such moments, will not prof-
per, unless will ever be something to do. - Woods are always
growing, the greatest master of all living Creatures, the Earth, is
full of flesh, "in her bowels," and any stirring gives them heat of
Sense, and being laid waste day they grow to Moulds work daily,
though not alwaies alike : Winter herbs at all times will grow
(except in extremes frost). In winter your trees and herbs would
be lighened of Snow, and your alleys cleansed : drifts of Snow
will let Deer, Hares, and Conies, and other noysome beasts over
your walls and hedges into your Orchard. When Summer
comes, let your garden with green and peckled fruits, and
Gardener, and his hedges, and alleys work a wondrous
Benefit to you : Dilill his Roots and other Herbs. Now
comes Summer, trees so ripe, and crave your hand to pull them.
And here a Gardener he must needs do keep, you will need al-
ways more and more, and his haw which are enclust, for no
good man can have no fruitings, and

when a Gardener is willonicallyly, quicly and patiently,
comes to your Orchard. God shall Crown the labours of his
servants with joyfulness, and make the clouds drop fatneſſe upon
your orchard, to increase your love, and earn his wings, and
make your orchard the best, the troubfle being forſet, rather fruit,
superfluit, of herbs, and flowers, full of life, sent, and before
the end of your year, and fruit which your boundall hand shall reward,
and overall, will much exceed his wings, and the profit of your
tree will pay you back again. O Gardener, thou godlike son, soon
as you be not able, now willing to like a Gardener, keep your
poem to your self, Soothen your mind, take off the pain, and for
this purpose, if you want this freedom, do intell you, have I on
multiple audience these labours, and gathered these Rules, but chiefly re-
peating my former good, and so many and divers Rule, no
one of these could satisfy me truly : but this one is great, and
had as perty to command not rebuke, and like a good and honest
man, to be well content with his honest C.H.A.P.

C H A P. I L.

Of the Soil.

Enkle-cross molt common, and greatest for our Northern Countries, (as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Filbirds, Red and White Plums, Damsons, Bullas,) for we meddle not much with them now. Peaches, nor Foursels with Quinces, which will not like in most cold parts, unless they be helved with some sort of other tree or other like meat, nor with hawthorn, which we have written. Gooseberries or Grapes, Raisins, berries, and such like, though the Barberry be wholesome, and the Tree may be said great; do require (as all other Trees) to be planted in good ground, and well prepared first, wherein they may grow well, and the fitter, and do a more profitably. The ground must be better by digging and other means, being well manured, and the wildness of the earth endearred, (for every thing loves to grow and serving his use,) and well ordered in manner to fit the curse, As killed by time and disease, by following and losing on hearts, and if it be wild earth, with burning with all manner of fire, if your ground be barren (for Cows are forced to make On Barren earth, chand of her bring ground) make a pit three quarters deep, and two yards wide, and round in such places where you would set your trees, and fill the same with fat, green, and mellow manure, and whole foot higher than your Cow, and therein fix your tree. For who is able to manure a whole Orchard plot, if it be barren? But if you determine to manure the whole site, this is journey, dig a trench halfe yard deep, all along the lower side of the lower side of your Orchard plot, scaving up all the earth on the inner side and fill the same with good horse-dung, and turner manure, and make such another trench, and fill the same as the first did so the third did so throughout your ground, and by this means your plot shall be fertile for your tree. But before you set your tree, recollecte in doing soe barren earth.

Your ground must be plain, that is may receive, and bear Plain, sowfert, you coulde thinke falling ground, but also you can not upon it, for descending from high ground by flounes, Combines, &c.

Scenes in accounts moisture in summer very needfull in the soyle
of trees, and drought in winter, provided that the ground be nei-
ther boggy, nor the inundation be full 24 hours at any time, and
but twice in the whole Summer, and so often in the Winter. There-
fore if you plant in a soil of loam & loess, make trenches
by degrees, all over, water, and fuck like. So as the water may
be stayed upon you, and if too much water be any hindrance
to your growth, let it be well taken up. In Orchards, and
all other places where trees stand, plant them with willow and then with
fence, so as to keep the ground continually with ground. In Summer you
need not water, but in winter you must have the
ground watered, or else the trees will die, and if ever a flowing water
comes near, you must have a fence made about the trees.

and the ground covered with dead leaves, which were scattered by some
wind, and the trees all small ; and
when we came to the village of Patoe being half an hour day
we saw a great number of monkeys, and monkeys are a great
hindrance to the cultivation of wild tobacco, the destruction of
trees - make the driving of carts difficult, and the ground laid
very bad again. The Chambal River, without flowing, will
hardly or never (after twenty years) be kept from such sickness, nor
will it bring a new world to us, in the opinion of the people.

GraFFe

on South. We Mithraists waitfull for moisture. Do you let us know the Runes of your areas for I will break undley and the bones of your enemies over the earth, would have the comfort of the Sun and air. alfa -

... because their ground to lie too moist when it is not so, by reason of want of draught between them. So except by lower meadows, fens, and continual over flooding, no earth can be too moist. Sandy land for example will hold all water falling by rain; and indeed a difficulty will arise because the water, and therefore if it be grain or plants especially hollow, the water will abide and it will form waterish, where the fault is in the want of draught, and other good draught, v. 2, 2, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170.

1. The plating which we originally had had been entirely, because of
the way we prepared it, will destroy the fusible : for every

soil hath his crust next day, when it is sun and heated by the sun, and when they draw their fibres which hold the soil, and make fertil with heat and cold, and when the plants and undergrowth, by reason of the want of heat, are dead by the said four qualities, no tree nor bush can grow, nor can put root; as may be seen, if in digging up a plant, you take the weeds of last growth, in great abundance, and grow them through they ly upon the earth, and will not let the earth, and they will sooner dry and burn, and so bring no more to your ground. This crust is not put by the sun, but in good ground, or other grounds left. Therefore, if you have land of fenced places, etc., your crust, in the former manner, covered with the crust of the higher parts, and both are covered, and your lights having the crust taken away, are broken, and cannot grow; for that either you must force a new root, or have new soil. And be sure you level before you plant, lest you be forced to remove, or hurt your plants by digging, and casting among their roots. Your ground must be cleared, as much as you may, of stones and gravel, walls, hedges, bushes, and other weeds, and not least gravel. *Soil for trees.* *Soil for trees and bushes.* *Soil for trees and bushes.*

CHAP. III

Of the Six

There lies difference, that I find, betwix; the meadowy of a
good foyl and a good Site of an Orchard: For a good foyl (as
before described) cannot have a good Site, and if it doe,
fruit cannot be good; and a good Site will much amend an evill
foyf. The best Site is in low grounds, and (if you can) neare unto
a River. High grounde are not naturally fit.

A hard life before you find life by many land, Country, home
And the don't wish to stop. The wind comes from the south,
A wide meadow common wealth. Much will be done, and the Poor,
Poor, eider, or never Rich. The sun will find no rest, and
the wind will blow fitter from the sky to the soil where
it will abide, and there will be earth, ground, water, and
dust. Now it is the time to do, now is the time to plan, and
now is the time to act, now is the time to act.

TABLE 3.

E-7-1

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Mr. Martha

Wind.
Chap. 13.

and the other things. It may slowly eat or eat it all up, it will come right down to it and follow the water for the river, and the trees of course. I used to burn and break them, and bring them over to the side of the road, you see why the plants in 1/3 acre's land fill? Oceans of wood? I suppose that men and cattle that are grazing there, from our own farms to woodland pastures, eat back the trees. Now burn their place with our trees. Our old trees have given us much pleasure, & people in the room of trees multiplied. I have had somewhat long in this point, because some do consider a mulberry for fruit.

A low ground is good to avoid the danger of winds, both for
the house and your trees. Trees (especially the tall ones) can
be easily blown over by strong winds, and if you live
in the mountains, you will need to take care of the
danger of snow. West and North-westerly winds, especially in Spring and May, when the snow is melting, can
bring extreme heat and melt the snow rapidly, causing
avalanches. When there is a heavy snowfall, it is best to have
a snowdrift in front of the house, so that the snow will not

times the tender leaves and coveres, but not the tree; a Wherewhile
conceauing, At the instant, as often the first, And where, as when,
did you ever see a great tree packt on a wall? Nay, when did
you see so nobly builded, so large, tall trees, bound in fone
shut out of their imaginary crowns, have planted such trees,
on the North side of the wall, to avoid the heat? but the heat of
the Sun is as comfortable (which they shoudt have required) in
the shade as in the sunfull. And although water in a fountain re-
move sudden drought, yet want of Sun is no way to be helpeful.
Wherewhile, to conclude this Chapter, let your ground lyse so, that
it may have the benefit of the South and west Sun, and so low
and cleare, that it may have more store, and increase his fatness, (for
trees are the greatest suckers, and pillars of the earth) and (to
much as my selfe, free from great winds, galloping about hi wiles,

CHAP. IV.

False Quantity, also known as a nonentity.

or in a boold affilie. — still abt not hev. — it is a deince
it shold be remembred what a beneficisie, but onely to
any particular man from Oþerþeld, but also on the com-
munity. Sicut as shall be shewen in the fiftenth Chapter (God
willin) : the more a man needs follow, the greater the Oþerþeld
he takes good and wellfawd; the fitter it is for good things,
being mostly good, the blemish in the less. And if in all affilie
there be greate or leste demerit, (as in the fifteth Chapter)
and the man givis to the prie, his Almose, to the poore
bank of the Oþerþeld (leve) quarely for quarely, then
good Oþerþeld, besides the oþer þing, shal bring in
Oþerþeld. It is no swiche for a man to have a good
groat, þan for him to have a groat of alme. — soone as he wyl
be come to þe prie, he shal say (þe oþer) I com to you for my le-
þer or com to you for my beþing or com to you for my blemish, or
þe oþer þing, and what other þing. — And if in the fiftieth
Chapter, when the man shal say, I com to you for my le-
þer, —

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of the Orchard bound. And we think they do pretty well
that bellow most cold and hardy, and more ground is set up
on a Garden, than upon an Orchard, whence they run and may
occupy both more place, and more profit, by infinite degrees,
and further, that a Garden, is so fresh, and fair, and well
kept, cannot conceive what it is worth removing it to the earth and
bearing often. In a short time ordinary trees will be
your Orchard well, and will be fit to bear fruit, which
shall be the first Chap. 4. In these Orchards there is much
labour saved, in fencing and otherwise : for three little Orchards
of a few acres, being in a manner ill out-fides, are so blasted and
diseased, and commonly in keeping neglected, and require
great labour, whereas in a great Orchard, trees are a mutual
succour one to another, and the keeping is regarded ; and less
fearful, (rarely six acres together,) then those in several fields.

Now what quantity of ground is needed for an Orchard, can no man prescribe but that must be left to every man himself; I judge however, to be measured according to his ability and will; for others may have double fruit in it before, and some are more inclined to make Orchards than others.

But no man, having a fit plot, pied poverty in this case, or the Orchard once planted, will maintain it self, and yeeld sufficient fruit beside. And I am perswaded, that if men did know the right and best way of planting, dredging, and keeping trees, and felt the profit and pleasure thereof, both they that have no Orchards, would have them, and they that have Orchards would have them larger, yea fruit trees in their hedges, as in
the next page &c. And I think, the way of planting is a great

to common wealth, and in particular, to the money
which Landlords themselves might easily afford,
and by better time and better utilization to their Tenants,
to have taken up this Proverb, *First sow, then build* and so : for
it is build or plant for another man's profit. — On the Part
of the Tenant, it is to enjoy every occupier of ground to plant and
cultivate for so many uses of mutual growth, so many
kinds of uses for fruit, as his neighbor.

**Compart
ment**

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What quantity

of ground.

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What is the Standard?

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How Long

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CHAR

A. All these Fences
will be made with
Trees, and Gardens
and other Orna-
ments must stand
in spaces between
the trees, and in the
borders and fences.

B. Trees twenty
yards asunder.
C. Garden Knots

D. Kitchen Garden
E. Bridge.
F. Conduit.
G. Stairs.

H. Walks set with
great wood thick.
I. Walks set with
great wood round
about your Orchard.

K. The Out fence
L. The Out fence
set with stone-built

M. Mount. To force
earth for a Mount
or such like, see it
done with quick
hot Jay bushes or
masses strongly
warming'd, the tops
upward, with the
earth in the middle.

N. A Pond
O. A River
for water to run
through your garden.

P. If the River runs
by your door, and
you cannot make
it fall by a precipice,



C H A P. V.

Of the Form.

The goodness of the soil and site, are necessary to the well-being of an Orchard simply; but the form is so far necessary, as the owner shall think meet. For that kind of form whereby every particular man is delighted, we leave it to himself. *Sicut in qua pulchrum.* The form that men like in generall, is a square: for although roundness be *formæ perfectissima*, yet that principle is good, where necessity by art doth not force some other form. If within one large square, the Gardiner shall make one round Labyrinth or Maze, with some kind of Berries, it will grace your form, so there be sufficient room left for walkes, so will four or more round knots do, for it is to be noted, that the eye must be pleased with the form. I have seen squares rising by degrees, with styrres from your house-ward, according to this form which I have, *Crafta quod aitut Minervæ*, with an unsteady hand, rough beween: soe in forming Country gardens, the better for may of better forms, and more costly work. What is needfull more to be said, I referre all that (concerning the form) to the Chapter 17. of the Ornaments of an Orchard.

The small
form is a
square.

C H A P. VI.

Of fences.

ALL your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost, unless you fence well: It shall grieve you much to see your young trees rub loose at the Roots, the bark plid, the boughs and twigs cropt, your frukt strok, your Trees broken, and your many years labours and hopes deloyed, for want of fences. A chise care must be had in this point: you must therefore plant in such a soile, where you may provide a convenient, strong, and durable fence. For you can possesse no goods, that have so many enemies as an Orchard, look Chapter 13. Fruits are so delicate, and deffiled of formany, (not in a manner of all) and yet few will be at cost, and take pains to provide them. Fence well therefore, let your plot be wholly in your owne power, that you make

Effects of evill
trees

boon doin &
ezzoM. onia

Let the fence make all your fence your self : for neighbours fence is none at all, or your own. or very careless. Take heed of a door or window , (yea of a wall) of any other mans into your Orchard, yes, though it be nail'd up, or the wall be high, for perhaps they will prove thieves.

Kinds of Fences,

earthen or both earth and wood :

wallies.

Dry wall of earth, and dry ditch are the worst fences five pales or wallies, and no whit the best, unless they be well kept with Glaze, and mortar, whereat Mischief tide it will be good to sow Wall-flowers, commonly called Bee-flowers, or white Oilly-flowers, because they will grow (through attorney-flowers) and shide the fowle frost and drynght, continually green and flowing even in winter, and have a delicate smell, and arctancy, (that is, they will flower the first and the last of flowers) and are good for Bees. And your earthen wall is good for hens, dry and warm, butches-fences are both uniformly, evill to repaire, and costly for need, where stone or wood cannot be had. Whoever makes such walls, must not pull the grass in the Orchard, for growing earth, nor make any pits or hollows, which are both uncomely and unprofitable, and alwaye want want with sand to fill for that. This kind of wall will soon decay by reason of the Trees which grow neare it, for the roots and boles of great Trees, will intercept, undermine, and over-cumfiech walls, though they were of stone, as is apparent by Albes, Round-trees, Bort-trees, and such like, carried in the chat, or berry, by birds into stone walls.

Pale & Railie.

Albes.

Stone walls.

Round-trees.

Bort-trees.

Such like.

Carried in the chat.

Or berry.

By birds.

Intercept.

Undermine.

Over-cumfiech.

Walls.

Will soon decay.

By reason of.

The trees.

Roots and boles.

Carried in the chat.

Or berry.

By birds.

Fences of dead wood, as pales, will not last, neither will railies either last or make good fences.

Stone walls, (where there may be land) are the best of this sort, both for fencing, lolling, and bounding of your young trees, but about this you must be too much pains and more care, to have them bastisome, high and dandie.

But of all others, in mine opinion, Quickwood and stone ditched of water, where the water is Level, is the best fence. In uncomy ground, which will not keep water, I thinke double ditch may suffice, which bastisome Level, on the top unto yards broad, for this wall, may be an acre higher than the ditch, with a water course thereto, two such ditched and four foyt deepnes, without such there as low dells of thicket, and within with Cherries, Plummers,

Plummes, Damsons, Bullis, Fillbers, (for I love those trees better for their fruit, and as well for their form, as Prunis,) - for you may make them take any form. - And in every corner, (and middle if you will) a mount would be Raised, whereabout the wood may clift; powdered with wood-blinde, which will make with draf-
fling a faire, pleasant, profitable, and sure fence. - But you must be
sure that your quick thorn either grow wholly, or that there be
a flappy betimes, either plucking new, or plucking the old where
need is. And assure your self, that neither wood, stone, earth, nor
water, can make so strong a fence, as this at seven years growth.

Moates, Fish-ponds, and (especially at one side a River) with-
in and without your fence, will afford you fish, fence, and moys-
ture to your Trees; and pleasure also, if they be so great and deep
that you may have Swans, and other water Birds, good for de-
vouring of vermine, and boat for many good uses.

It shall hardly availe you to make any fence for your Orchard,
if you be a niggard of your fruit. For as Liberality will save it
both from noisome neighbours, (Liberality I say is the best fence)
so Justice must restrain Rioters. Thus when your ground is tem-
pered, squared, and fenced, it is time to provide for planting.

CHAP. VII.

Of Sets.

There is not one point (in my Opinion) about an Orchard
more to be regarded, than the chioce getting and setting of
good plants, either for readinesse of having good fruit, or for
condicione lasting, for whosoeuer shall fall in the choice of good
sets, or ill getting, or gathering, or setting his plants, shall never
have a good or lasting Orchard. And Peake went of skill in this
faculty, so be a chief hindrance to the most Orchards, and to
many for having Orchards at all.

Some for Readinesse use slips, which seldom take Root, and Slips,
if they do take, they cannot last, both because their Roots having
a maine wound will in short time decay the body of the Tree: -
and besides, that Roots being so weakly put, are soon nipt with
drought or frost, I could never see (lightly) any slip, bar of apples
only, set for Trees.

Bur-knot.

A Bur-knot kindly taken from an Apple-tree, is much better and surer. You must cut him close at the Root end; an handfull under the knot, (some use in Summer about Lammas to circumcise him and put earth to the knots with hay-Ropes, and in winter cut him off and set him; but this is curiously needless, and danger with removing and drought) and cut away all his twigs save one, the most principall, which in setting you must leave above the earth, burying his trunk in the earth of the earth for his Root. It matters not much what part of the bough the twigs grow out of. If it grow out of, or near the Root end, some say such an apple will have no core nor kernel. Or if it please the planter he may let his bough be crooked, and leave out his top end one foot, or somewhat more, wherein will be good grafting; if either you like not, or doubt the fruit of the bough, (for commonly your bur-knots are Summer fruit) or if you think he will not recover his wound safely.

Whall sets.

The most usuall kind of Sets, are plants with Roots growing of kernels of Apples, Pears, and Crabbs, or stones of Cherries, Plums, &c. removed out of a nursery, wood, or other Orchard, Intro, and set, in your Orchard in due places; I grant this kind to be better than either of the other by much, as more sure and more durable. Herin you must note, that in Sets so removed, you get all the Roots you can, and without bruising of any, I utterly dislike the opinion of those great Gardners, that following their books, would have the maine Roots cut away: for tops cannot grow without Roots. And because none can get all the Roots, and removal is an hindrance, you may not leave on all tops, when you set them: For there is a proportion betwixt the Top and Root of a Tree, even in the number, (at least in the growth) If the Roots be many, they will bring you many Tops, if they be not hindered. And if you use to flow or sop your tree too much or too low, and leave no issue, or little for sap, (as is to be seen in your hedges) It will hinder the growth of Roots and boal, because such a kind of flowing is a kind of smothering, or choaking the sap. Great Wood, as Oak, Elm, Ash, &c. being continually kept down with shear knife, ax, &c. neither boal nor Root will thrive, but as in hedge or bush. If you intend to graff in your sets, you may set him closer with a greater wound, and nearer the earth with-

Maine Roots
cut.Snow sets
removed.

within a foot or two, because the graft or grafts will cover his wound. If you like his fruit, and would have him to be a Tree of himself, be not so bold. This I can tell you, that though you do cut his top close, and leave nothing but his bulk, because his roots are few, if he be (but little) bigger than your thumb, (as I wish all plants removed to be) he will safely recover his wound within seven years, by good guidance, that is, if the next time of dressing, immediately above his uppermost sprig, you cut him off a slope cleanly, so that the sprig stand on the back side; (and if you can Northward, that the wound may have the benefit of the Sun) at the upper end of the wound; and let that sprig only be the boal. And take this for a generall rule; Every young Generall rule. plant, if he thrive, will recover any wound above the earth, by good dressing, although it be to the one halfe, and to his very heart. This short cutting at the remove, saves your plants from wind, and needs the leffe or no flaking: I commend not lylng or Tying of trees, leaning of Trees against holds or fayns; for it breeds obstruction of sap, and wounds incurable. All removing of Trees as great as Gearall rule. your arm, or above, is dangerous; though some time such will grow, but not continue long, because they be tainted with deadly wounds, either in the Root or top, (and a Tree once thorowly tainted, is never good.) And though they get some hold in the Signes of different earth with some lesser taw or taws, which give some nourish- eales, chap. 13. body of the Tree; yet the heart being tainted, he will hardly ever thrive: which you may easily discern by the blacknesse of the boughs at the heart, when you dress your tree. Also, when he is set with more tops than the Roots can nourish; the tops decaying, blacken the boughs, and the boughs the arms, and so they boil at the very heart. Or this taint in the removall, if it kill not presently, but after some short time, it may be discerned, black or yellownesse in the bark, and a small hungred leaf. Or if your removed plant put forth leaves the next and second Summer, and little or few sprases, is a great sign of a taint, and next years death. I have known a Tree tainted in setting, yet grow, and bear blöffoms for divers years; and yet for want of strengch could never shape his fruit.

Next unto this, or rather equall with these plants, are suckers good growing out of the Roots of great Trees, which Cherries and lets, Plums

Plums do seldom or never want, and being taken kindly with their Roots, will make very good Sets. And you may help them much by enlarging their Roots with the taws of the trees, whence you take them. They are of two formes: Either growing from the very Root of the Tree; and then you must be carefull, not to hurt your Tree when you gather them, by Ripping amongst the Roots, and that you take them close away; for there are a great and continual annoyanceto the growth of your Tree, and they will hardly be cleared. Secondly, or they do arise from some taw, and these may be taken without danger, with long and good Roots, and will soon become Trees of strength.

A Running play.

There is another way, which I have not thorowly proved, to get not only plants for grafting, but Sets to remain for Trees, which I call a *Running play*; the manner of it is this: Take a Root or hernal, and put into the middle of your plot; and the second year in the spring, cut his top, if he have one principal, (as commonly by nature they have) and let him put forth only four Syons toward the four corners of the Orchard, as near the earth as you can. If he put not four (which is rare) stay his top till he have put so many. When you have four syons, cut the stock a-slope, and aforesaid in this Chapter, hard above the uppermost sprig, and keep those four syons clean, and straight till you have them a yard and a half, or lefft, or two yards long. Then the next spring, in grafting time, lay down those four sprays, towards the four corners of your Orchard, with their tops in a heap of pure and good earth, and raised as high as the Root of your Syon, (for sap will not defect) and a sod to keep them down, leaving nine or twelve inches of the top to look upward. In that hill he will put Roots, and his top now Gyons, which you must spread as before, and so from hill to hill, till he spread the compass of your ground, or as far as you list. If in bending the Syons crack, the master is small; cleanse the ground, and he will recover. Every bended branch will put forth branches, and become Trees. If this plant be of a bur knot, there is no doubt: I have proved it in one branch my selfe, and I know at *Wilton in Cleveland*, a Pear-Tree of a great bulk and age, blown close to the earth, hath put at every knot Roots into thousands, and from Root to top, a great number of mighty shrubs or Trees, filling a great Room, like many Trees, or

a little Orchard ; much better may be done by Art, in a better Time. And I could not dislike this kind, save that time will be long before it come so perfect.

Many write to buy Sets already grafted, which is not the best way: Sets bought, for first, all remove so dangerous : And, then's danger in the carriage : Thirdly, it is a costly course of dealing : Fourthly, every Grafting is not truly so well yonged fruite : Fifthly, you know not which is best, which is worth, and so may take need care about your worth Trees. Lastly, this way keeps you from profitise, and so from expensice, in to Good, Contentment, Scholar-like, and profitable a faculty.

The only best way (in my opinion) to have sure and lasting Sets, is never to remove : for every removal is his damage, if not dead or hurt, or deadly害。 This is the way set. The other

set being laid, and the plot prepared where you will place your Orchard, dig the earth where you'll set the tree, a yard compass, and make the earth hollow, and clean and minde it with his lawes, then you would have it well preparedly after the first chalke of the tree, little or nothing to do, the earth being ploughed over, and then lay such (one three or four kinches of Apple or Pear) flat, & every kind in an hole made with your finger, finger-deep, a foot offene side from another, and then the earth following, no more more, (and some of the former while.) In the same compass, but now in the first hole there (God willing) shall be two or enough: If they fall or slivers of them come up, you may have (the not digg'd up (neither down) at first planting, November, how many fowls: you will say, to give you better of them, be sure to have two of like proprie. And when in your fowls, you hit, then you strike, if you pull them in till, then take one of them (soe pulled) left in gazing the bates, you fall. For I find by expeir, that sets shall not so easily affright in the same flock, being mad (as who hits all) the third meane puts your flock in deadly feare, for want of fine affright. Yes, though you hit to gazing, yet never took ground with wheel or otherwise withdrawen. If you graft on your property, you have your choice, into what time, and what quality, and the fruite at your choice is: and for you may, (some little with being removed) pull interwooldy

up the other plant or plants in that room. If your graft or stock, or both perish, you have another in the same place, of better strength to work upon; for thriving without stub, he will overlay your grafted stock much. And it is hardly possible to miss in grafting so often, if your Gardiner be worth his name.

Sets ungrafted
best of all.

It shall not be amisse, (as I judge it) if your kernels be of choice fruit, and that you see them come forward proudly in their body, and bear a fair and broad leaf in colour, tending to a greenish yellow, (which argues pleasant and great fruit) to try some of them ungrafted: for although it be a long time ere this come to bear fruit, ten or twelve years, or more; and at their first bearing, the fruit will not seem to be like his owne kind, yet am I assured, upon Tryall, before twenty years growth, such Trees will increase the bigness and goodness of their fruit, and come perfectly to their owne kind. Trees (like other breeding creatures) as they grow in years, bigness, and strength, so they mend their fruit. Husbandmen and Headwives find this true by experience. In the Raising of their young flocks. More than this, there is no Tree like this for somethell, undoubtfull, as to his keeping and dressing the aforesaid. I give you, the readiest way to come soon to fruit, is grafting; because, in summer, all your grafts are taken off fruit-bearing Trees, or else about about the time of remov-

General rule.

Now when you have made choice of your stock to remove, the ground being ready, the bell which is immediately after the fall of the leaf, in about the change of the Moon, when the sap is most quiet, for then the Sap is running. For it maketh hay, but in the extremity of drought and cold. At any time in winter, they transplant Trees, for you pone ice nor frost to the Root of your plant in the setting a as aadhercione open, white, and noys weather as before. To remove, the leaf being ready to fall, and not fallen, or buds apparently not forc'd in amidst winter (if you need, force them may do well), with his scissars to walk in the plain trodden path, and to sett them bain side him, (he will do well)

Some hold Opinion that it's best removing before the fall of the Leaf, and heretofore commonly practis'd in the South by our best Authoris, the leafes falling, then they give the reason to be, that the defecding of the sap will make quickly Roots. But, as for the Reasons following, and I think you shall find no soundnesse either in

in that position or practice, at least in the reason.

1. I say, it is dangerous to remove when the sap is not quicke, for every remove gives a maine check to the stirring sap by stayng the course thereof in the body of your plant, as may appear by trees remov'd any time in Summer; they commonly dye, may hardly shal you save the life of the most young and tender plant of any kind of wood (scarcely herbs) If you remov'e them in the pride of sap : for proinde sap universally thyred by removall, over bindes, often caints, and so presently, or in very short time, killis. Sap is like blood in mans body, in which is the life, Chap. 3. page 9. If the blood universally be cold, life is excluded : so is sap taintred by undimely removall. A stay by drought, or cold, is not so dangerous (though dangerous, in the extrem) because more natural.

2. The sap never descends, as men suppose, but is conuoluted and transfluentiated into the substance of the tree, and paleth (alwaies above the earth) upward & not only betwixt the bark and the wood, but also into and in both body and bark, though not so plentifullly, as may appear by a tree brachling, they multiplying two or three years after he be circumcised, as the very rose, like a River that enlargeth his channel by a continual descent.

3. I cannot perceiue what time they would have the sap to descend. At Midsummer in a biting drought it stayes, but descendes not ; For immediately upon midsummer, it makes toward (before rather) Michael's tide, when it happens his beth for next years fruit. If at the fall of the leaf, I grant, about that time is the greatest stand, but no descent of sap, which begins somwhat before the leaf fall, but not long ; therefore at that time must be the best removing, not by reason of descent; but stay of sap.

4. The sap in this course hath its profitable and apparent effects : as the growth of the tree, covering of wounds, putting of buds, &c. Whereupon it follows, if the sap descend, it must needs have some effect to shew it.

5. Lastly, boughs plante and laid lower than the root, dye for want of sap descending, except where it is forced by the malice stream of the sap, as in top boughs hanging like water in pipes, or except the plante boughs lying on the ground put roots of his own, yes under boughs, which we commonly call water-boughs.

can scarcely get sap to live; yea in time dye, because the sap doth press so violently upward, and therefore the fairest shoots and fruits are alwaies in the top.

Remove soon.

Obett. If you say that many so removed thrive; I say, that somewhat before the fall of the leaf (but not much) is the stand; for the fall and the stand are not at one instant; before the stand, is dangerous. But to return.

The sooner in Winter you remove your sets, the better; the latter the worse; for it is very perillous if a strong draught take your sets before they have made good their Rooting. A plant set at the fall, shall gain (in a manner) a whole years growth of that which is set in the spring after.

The manner of setting.

I use in the setting to be sure that the earth be mouldy, (and somewhat moist,) that it may run among the small angles without staining or bruising; and as I fill in earth to his Roots, I shake the Set easily too and fro, to make the earth settle the better to his Roots; and withall easily with my foot I put in the earth close; for Aire is noysome, and concavities will follow. Some prescribe Oars to be put in with the earth; I could like it, if I could know any Reason thereto. And they use to set their plants with the same side towards the Sun; but this conceit is like the other. For first, I would have every tree to stand so free from shade, that not onely the Root (which therefore you must keep bare from grafts,) but body, boughs, and branches, and every spray, may have the benefit of the Sun. And what hurt, if that part of the root which before was shadowed, be now made partakers of the heat of the Sun? In turning of Bees, I know it is hurtfull, because it changes their entrance, passage, and whole work, but not so in trees.

Set in the crust. Moisture good

Set as deep as you can, so that in any case you go not beneath the crust. Look Chap 2. We spake in the second Chapter of moisture in general; but now especially having put your removed plant into the earth, pour on water (of a puddle were good) by distilling, presently, and so every week twice; in strong drought, so long as the earth will drink, and refuse by over flowing. Hot moisture mollifies, and both gives leave to the Roots to spread, and makes the earth yield sap and nourishment with plenty and facility. Nyses, they

Hurts of too
near planting

An orchard
is bound

General rule,
All touches
hurtfull.

The best di-
stance of trees.

to profit, have all your labours lost, for want of due regard to the distance of placing your trees. I have seen many trees stand so thick, that one could not thrive for the throng of his neighbours. If you do mark it, you shall see the tops of trees nipted off, their barks galled like a gall'd horseback ; and many trees have more bumps than boughs, and most trees not well thriving, but short stumps, and evill thriving boughs, like a Corn-field over-seeded, or a Town over-peopled, or a pasture over-laid ; which the Gardener will either let grow, or leave the tree very few boughs to bear fruit. Hence small thrifte, galls, wounds, diseases, and short life to the trees ; and while they live, green, little, hard, worm-eaten, and evill thriving fruit arise, to the discomfort of the owners.

To prevent which discomforte, one of the best remedies is, the sufficient and fit distance of trees. Therefore at the setting of your plants, you must have such respect, that the distance of them be such, that every tree be not annoyance, but an help to his fellows ; for trees (as all other things of the same kind) should shrowd, and not hurt one another. And assure your self, that every touch of tree (as will under st above) is hurtfull. Therefore this must be a general use rule in this Art, that no tree in an Orchard well ordered, or no bough, nor eyon, drop upon or touch his fellows. Let no man think this impossible, but looke in the chayreth Chapter of dressing of trees. If they touch, the wind will cause a sore blis. Young twigs are tender, if boughs or arms touch or tangle, they are strong, they make great galls. No kind of touch therefore in trees can be good.

Now lets go to be considered what distance among Trees is required, and that must be gathered from the compasse and room that each tree by probability will take and fill. And herein I am of a contrary opinion to all them which practise or teach the planting of trees, that ever yet I knew, read or heard of : for the common space between two and tree, is ten foot ; if twenty foot, it is thought very much. But I suppose twenty yards distance is small enough betwixt tree and tree, or rather too too little. For the distance must needs be as far as two trees are well able to overspread and fill, so they touch not by one yard at the least. Now I am affirme, and I know one Apple tree, set of a fly finger great, in

in the space of twenty years (which I account a very small part of a trees age, as is shewed Chap. fourteen) hath spread his boughs eleven or twelve yards compass; that is, five or six yards on every side. Hence I gather, that in forty or fifty years, (which yet is but a small time of his age) a tree in good health, well liking, by good dressing (for that is much available to this purpose) will spread double at the least, viz. twelve yards on a side; which being added to twelve allotted to his fellow make twenty and four yards, and so far distant must every tree stand from another. And look how far a tree spreads his boughs above, so far doth he pitch his roots under the earth, or rather further. If there be no stop nor let by walls, trees, rocks, barren earth, and such like: for an huge bulk, and strong arms, massive boughs, many branches, and infinite twigs, require wide spreading Roots. The top hath the vastire to spread his boughs in, high and low, this way and that way; but the Roots are kept in the crust of the earth, they may not goe downward, nor upward out of the earth, which is their Element, no more than the Fish out of the water, Camelion out of the alie, nor Salamander out of the fire. Therefore they must needs spread far under the earth. And I dare well say, If nature would give leave to man, by Art to dress the Roots of Trees, to take away the naws, and tangles that lap and free, and grow superfluously and disorderly, (for every thing superfluous is cursed for mans sake) the tops above being answerably dressed, we should have trees of wonderfull greatness, and infinitedurance. And I persuade my self that this might be done sometimes in Winter, to trees standing in fair plaines and kindly earth, with small or no danger at all. So that I conclude, that twenty four yards is the least space that Art can allow for trees to stand distant one from another.

The parts of a Tree.

If you ask me what use shall be made of that waste ground between tree and tree: I answer, If you please to plant some in an Orchard tree or trees in that middle space, you may; and as your trees grow contiguous, grass and thick, you may at your pleasure make up those last trees. And this I take to be the chief cause why the most trees stand so thick: for men not knowing (or not regarding) this secret, of needfull distance, and loving

fruit of trees planted to their hands, think much to pull up any, though they pine one another. If you or your heirs or successors would take up some great trees (past setting) where they stand too thick, be sure to do it about *Midsummer*, and leave no main Roots. I delineate the space of four and twenty yards, for trees of age and stature. More then this, you have borders to be made for walks, with Roses, Berries, &c.

And chieftly consider, that your Orchard, for the first twenty or thirty years, will serve you for many Gardens ; for Saffron Licoas, Roots, and other herbs for profit, and flowres for pleasure : so that no ground need be wasted if the Gardiner be skillfull and diligent. But be sure you come not neer with such deep delving the Roots of your Trees, whose compass you may partly discern, by the compass of the tops, if your top be well spread. And under the droppings and shadow of your Trees, be sure no herbs will like. Let this be said for the distance of Trees.

C H A P. IX.

Of the placing of Trees.

The placing of Trees in an Orchard is well worth the regard : For although it must be granted, that any of our foresaid Trees (Chap. 2.) will like well in any part of your Orchard, being good and well dreft earth : yet are not all Trees alike worthy of a good place. And therefore I wish that your Filbert, Plums, Damsons, Bullets, and such like, be utterly removed from the plain soyl of your Orchard into your fence : for there is not such fertility and carefull growth as within : and there also they are more subject to, &c can abide the blasts of *Eurus*. The Cherries and Plums being ripe in the hot time of Summer, and the rest standing longer, are not so soon shaken as your better fruit, neither, if they suffer losse, is your losse so great. Besides that, your fences and ditches will devour some of your fruit growing in, or neare your hedges. And seeing the continuall losse of these (except Nuts) is small, the care of them ought to be the lesse. And make no dooubt, but the fences of a large Orchard will contain a sufficient number of such kind of Fruit Trees in the whole compass. It is not materiall, but at your pleasure, in the said fences, you may either intermingle

your

your severall kinds of fruit trees ; or set every kind by it selfe, order doth very well become your better and greater fruit. Let therefore your Apples, Pears, and Quinces, posseſſe the toyſ of your Orchard, unleſſe you be especially affected to ſome of your other kinds ; and of them, let your greatest trees of growth stand further from Sun, and your Quinces at the South ſide or end, and your Apples in the middle : ſo ſhall none be any bindrance to his fellows. The warden tree, and Winter pear, will challenge the preēminence for ſtature. Of your Apple-trees, you shall find a diſference in growth. A good Pippin will grow large, and a Coffard tree : ſtand them on the North ſide of your other Apples ; thus being placed, the leaſt will give Sun to the reſt, and the greatest will ſhroud their fellows. The Fences and out trees will guard all.

C H A P. X.

Of Grafting.

Now are we come to the moſt curiouſ point of our facultie, Of Graving, curioſ in conſtit, but indeed as plain and eaſie as or Carving the reſt, when it is plainly ſhewn, which we commonly call Grafting what.



Grafting what thing, or (after some) Grafting, I cannot Etymologize or shew the original of the Word; except it comes of Graving or Carving.

But the thing or matter is : The reforming of the fruit of one tree with the fruit of another, by an artificial transplanting or transposing of a twigge, bud or leaf, (commonly called a Graft) taken from one tree of the same, or some other kind, and placed or put to, or into another tree in one time and manner.

Kinds of grafting. There be divers kinds, but three or four now especially in use : to wit, Grafting, Incising, packing on, grafting in the scutchion, or inoculating ; whereof the chief and most usual, is called Grafting (by the generall name, *Castracion*) for it is the most knowne, surest, readiest, and plainest way to have store of good fruit.

Graft how.

It is thus wrought : You must with a fine, thin, strong and sharp Saw, made and armed for that purpose, cut off a foot above the ground, or thereabouts, in a plain without a knot, or as near as you can without a knot (for some Stockes will bee knotty) your Stock, set, or plant being fairely stayed with your foot and legg : or otherwise straight overwhart (for the Stock may be crooked) and then plain his wound smoothly with a sharp knife : that done, cleave him cleanly in the middle with a lever, and a knock or maul, and with a wedge of Wood, Iron, or Iron two handfull long at least, put in the middle of that cleve, with the same knock, make the wound gape a straw breadth wide into which you must put your Graftes.

Graft what. The graft is a top twig taken from some other tree (for it is a folly to put a graff into his own stock) beneath the uppermost (and sometimes in need, the second) knot, and with a sharp knife fitted in the knot (and sometimes out of the knot when need is) with shoulders an inch downward, and so put into the stock with some thrusting (but not straing) bark to bark inward.

Eyes.

Let your graff have three or four eyes for readinesse to put forth, and give life to the sap. It is not amiss to cut off the top of your graff, and leavie it but five or six inches long, because commonly you shall see the top of long graffes dye. The reason is this. The top in grafting receiveth a rebuke, and cannot work so strongly presently,

sently and your grafts receive not sap so readily, as the naturall branches. When your grafts are cleanly and closely put in, & your wedge pulld out nimly, for fear of putting your grafts out of frame, take well tempered mortar, soundly wrought with chaffe or horse dung, (for the dung of Cattel will grow hard, and straine your grafts) the quantity of a Goose egge, and divide it full, and therewithall cover your stock, laying the one halfe on the one side, and the other halfe on the other side of your grafts, (left thrusting again your grafts you move them) and let both your hands thrust at once, and alike, and let your clay be tender, to yield easily; and all, left you move your grafts. Some use to cover the cleft of the stock, under the clay, with a Piece of batke or leafe, some with a sear-cloth of waxe and butter, which as they benot much needfull, so they hurt not, unlesse that by being boise about them, you move your grafts from their places. They use also mosse, tyed on above the clay with some bryar, wicker, or other bands. These profit nothing. They all put the grafts in danger, with pulling and thrusting: for I hold this generall Rule in grafting and planting; if your stock and grafts take and thrive, (for some will take and not General rule, thrive, being tainted by some meane in the planting or grafting) they will (without doubt) recover their wounds safely and shortly.

The best time of grafting, from the time of removing your stock is the next Spring, for that saves a second wound, and a grafting. Second repulse of sap, if your stock be of sufficient bignesse to take a graft: from as big as your thumbe, to as big as an armie of a man. You may graft lesse (which I like) and bigger, which I like not so well. The best time of the year is in the last part of February, or March, or beginning of April, when the Sun with his heat begins to make the sap stirre more Rankly about the change of the Moon, before you see any great apperency of leafes or flowers, but onely knots and buds, and before they be proude, though it be sooner: Cherries, Pears, Apricots, Quinces, and Plummes would be gathered and grafted sooner.

The grafts may be gathered sooner in February, or any time Gathering of within a moneth, or two before you graft, or upon the same grafts, day (which I commend) If you get them any time before: for I

Grafts of old
trees.

have known grafts gathered in *February* and do well ; take
head of druggit ; I have my self taken a bucke not of a Tree, and
the last day when he was laid in the earth about mid *February*,
gathered grafts and put in him ; and one of those grafts bore
the third year after, and the fourth plentifully ; Grafts of old
Trees would be gathered sooner than of young Trees, for they
sooner break and bud : If you keep grafts in the earth, moil-
flour with the heat of the Sun will make them sprout as fast, as
if they were growing on the Tree. And therefore seeing, keeping
is dangerous, the fudgiest way (as I judge) is to take them within a
week of the time of your grafting.

Where taken. The grafts would be taken not of the proudest twigs, for it may
be your stock is not answerable in strength. And therefore (say I)
the grafts brought from South to us in the North, although they
take and thrive, (which is somewhat doubtfull) by reason of the
difference of the climate and carriage) yet shall they in time fashion
themselves to our cold Northern soiles, in growth, rafte, &c.

Eminits. Now of themselves, for want of strength may make them un-
ready to receive sap, (and who can tell but a poor graft is taun-
ted) not on the outside of your Tree, for there should your Tree
spread, but in the middle : for there you may be sur your Tree
is no whit hindered in his growth or form. He will still
recover inward, more then you would wish. If your clay clift in
Summer with drought, look well in the Chinkes for Eminets
and Earwigs, for they are cunning and close thieves, about grafts ;
you shall find them stirring in the morning and evening, and the
rather in the moist weather : I have had many young buds of
Grafts, even in the flourishing, eaten with Ants. Let this suffice
for grafting, which is in the faculty counted the chiefe secret, and
because it is most subtle, it is best known.

Grafts are not to be disliked for growth, till they wither, pine,
and die. Usually before *Midsummer* they break, if they live. Some
(but few) keeping proud and green, will not put till the second
year, so late as the month of *Sept.*

The first time of putting is no sure signe of growth, it is but the
superficiall brought with him from his Tree.

So soon as you see the graft put forth growth, take away the
clay, for this doth neither the stock nor the graft need it, (put a
little

little fresh well tempered clay in the hold of the Rock; for the clay is now tender, and rather keeps moisture then drought.

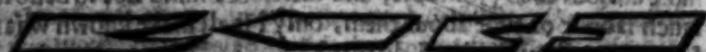
The other waies of changing the naturall fruit of Trees, are more curious then profitable, and therefore I mind not to shew much ~~labour~~ or time about them, only I shall ~~make~~ known what I have proved, and what I do think.

And first of incising, which is the cutting of the bark of the Incising. boale, a Rine or branch of a Tree as long bending or bended, thold-
derwise with two gafes, onely with a sharp knife to the wood: then take a wedge, the bigness of your graft, therpend, flat on the one side, ancusing with the Tree, and wound on the other side, and with that being thrust in, raise your bark, then putt in your graft, fashioned like your wedge just and litlely, over your wound, and fast it up, and take heed of straining. This will grow but to small purpose, for it is weak hold, and likelie it will be under growth. Thus may you graft betwixt the bark and the Agarick. Agraick.
Tree of a great Rock that will not easly be calfed But I have tryed a better way for great trees, v.i. First cut him off straight, and cleave him with your knife, then cleave him into four quarters equally with a strong cleaver: then take for every clift two or three small, (but hard) wedges, just of the bignesse of your grafts, and with those wedges driven in with a hammer, open the four clifts so wide, (but no wider) that they may take your four grafts with straing, nor with straining: and litlely, cover and clay it clostly, and this is a sure and good way of grafting: or else, cleve you stock by his edges twice or thrice with your clever, and open him with your wedge in every clift one by one, and putt in your grafts and then cover them. This may do well.

Packing on, is when you cut a slope a twig of the same banch with your graft, either in or besids the knot, two inches long, and make your graft agree jumpe with the cyon, and gaue your graft and your cyon in the middest of the wound, length-way, a how broadish deep, and thrust the one into the other, wound to wound, sap to sap, bark to bark, then ry the vessele and clay them. This may do well. The falled graft I have in my little Orchard, which I have planted, is thus packt on, and the branch whereon I put him, is in his plentifull Root.

To be short in this point, cut your graft to any sort or fashion

two inches long and joyn him cleanly, and close to any other sprig of any Tree in the latter end of the time of grafting, when sap is somewhat rife, and in all probability, they will close and thrive thus.



The sprig. The graft. The twig. The graft.

Or any other fashion you think good:

Innoculating. Innoculating is an eye or bud, taken bark and all, from one Tree, and placed in the room of another eye or bud of another, cut both of one compass, and their bound. This must be done in Sommers, when the sap is proud,

Much like unto this, is that they call grafting in the scutchion, they differ thus: That here you must take an eye with his leaf, or (in mine opinion) a bud with his leaves. (Note that an eye is for a seion, a bud is for flowers and fruit) and place them on an other Tree in a plain (for they so teach;) the place or bark where you must set it, must be thus cut with a sharp knife, and the bark raised with a wedge, and then the **H** eye or bud put in and so bound up, I cannot deny but such may grow. And your bud if he take will flower, and bear fruit in that year: as some grafty and sets also, being set for bloomes. If these two kinds chrieve, they reform but a spray, and an under growth. Thus you may place Roses or Thorns, and Gherries on Apples, and such like. Many write much more of grafting, but to small purpose. Whom we leave to themselves, and their followers, and ending this secret, we come in the next Chapter to a point of knowledge, most requisite in an Arborist, as well for all other woods as for an Orchard.

C H A P. II.

Of the rights dressing of Trees.

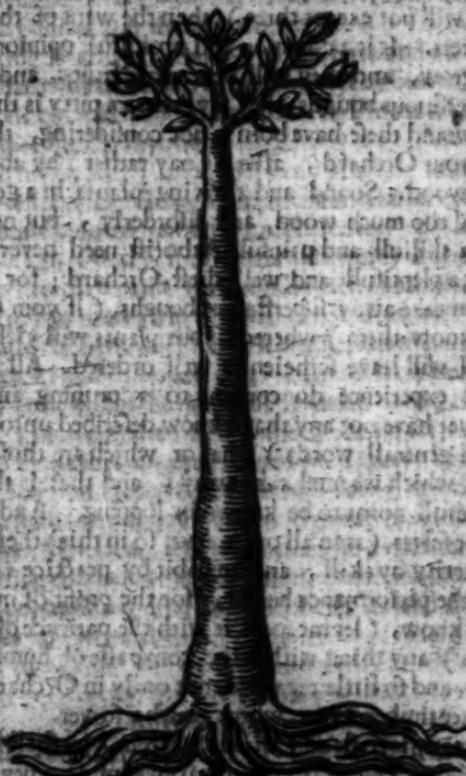
If all these things afore-laid were indeed performed, as we have shewed them in words, you should have a perfect Orchard in respect of substance, begun to your hand: And yet are all these things nothing, if you want that skill to keep and dress your Trees. Such is the condition of all earthly things, whereby a man receiveth profit or pleasure, that they degenerate presently

Necessity of
dressing trees

ly without good ordering. Man himself left to himself, growes from his heavenly and spirituall generation, and becometh beautifull, yea, devilish to his own kind, unless he be regeerate. No marvell then, if Trees make their shoots, and put their sprays disorderly. And truly, (if I were worthy to judge) there is not a mischiefe that bindeith greater and more generall harme to all the Orchard, (especially if they be of any continuance) than ever I saw, (I will not except three) then the want of the skilfull dres-
 sing of trees. It is a common and unskilfull opinion, and saying, Let all grow, and they will bear more fruit: and if thou lop away superfluous boughs, they say, what a pity is this? how many Generall rule.
 Apples would these have born? not considering, there may arise hurt to your Orchard, aswell (nay rather) by abundance as by want of wood. Sound and thriving plants in a good soile will ever yield too much wood, and disorderly, but never too little. So that a skilfull and painfull Arborist need never want matter to effect a plentifull and well dress'd Orchard; for it is an easie matter to take away superfluous boughs, (if your Gardner have skill to know them) whereof your plants will yield abundance, and skill will leave sufficiently well ordered. All ages both by rule and experiance do consent to a pruning and lopping of Trees: yet have not any that I know described unto us, (except in dark and generall words) what or which are those superfluous boughes, which we must take away, and that is the chiefe and most needfull point to be known in lopping. And we may well assure our selves, (as in all other Arts, so in this) there is a vantage and dexterity by skill, and an habit by practice out of experiance, in the performance hereof, for the profit of mankind; yet do not I know, (let me speake it with the patience of our cunning Arborists) any thing within the compasse of human affaires so necessary, and so little regarded, not only in Orchards, but also in all other timber Trees, wheresoever.

How many forests and woods wherein you shall haue for one Timber wood lively thriving Tree, four (nay sometimes twenty four) evill evill dress'd, thriving, Rotten and dying Trees, even while they live? and in stead of trees, thousands of bulbes and shrubs. What rotteness, what hollownesse, what dead armer, withered tops, curtailed trunks, what loads of mosses, drooping boughs? and dying branch-

branches you shall see every where? And though there are like in this forest are no maner all unprofitable booughs, crooked, little and short booles; what an infinite number of bushes, shrubs, and skeare of hawes, thornes, and other profitable wood, which might be brought by drafting to become great and goodly trees? Consider now the canes: The lesser wood hath been



The curse of hemp in India

Imagine the Root to be spread far wider.

spoiled with carelessness, unskillful, and untimely frowning, and much also of the great wood. The greater trees at the first rising have filled and over-laden themselves with a number of wildish bushes.

boughes and sticks; which have not only drawn the sap from the boale, but also have made it hasty, and themselfe and the boale mortie for want of dressing, whereas if in the prime of youth they had been taken away close, all but one top (according to this pattern) and clean by the bulke, the strength of all trees how-
Dresse timber
dressing to the bulke, and so he would have recovered and covered his knoes, and have put forth a faire long and straight body, (as you see) for timber profitable, huge, great of bulke, and of infinite last.

If all Timber Trees were such (will some say) how should we have crooked wood for wheels, &c?

Answe. Dresse all you can, and there will be enough crooked for those uses.

More then this, in most places, they grow so thick, that neither themselves, nor earth, nor any thing under or neer them can thrive, nor Sun, nor Rain, nor Aire can do them, nor any thing neer or under them, any profit or comfort.

I see a number of Hogs, whens, out of one Root you shall sic three or four, (nay more, such is mens unskillfull greedinesse, who desiring many, have none good) pretty Okes or Ashes straights and tall, because the Root at the first shooe gives sap a-maine: but if one onely of them might be suffered to grow, and that well and cleanly pruned, all to his very Top, what a Tree should we have in time? And we see by those Roots continually and plentifully springing, notwithstanding so deadly wounded, what a commodity shoudl arise to the owner, and the Commonwealth, if wood were cherished, and orderly dressed.

The waste boughs closely and skilfully taken away, would give us more of fences and fould, and the bulk of the Tree in time would grow of huge length and bignesse. But here (me-thinks) Profis of trees
dressed.

I hear an unskillfull Arborist say, that Trees have their severall forms, even by nature, the Pear, the Holly, the Aspe, &c. grow long in bulk with few and little armes, the Oke by nature broad, and such like. All this I grant, but grant me also, that there is a The end of
profitable end and use of every Tree, from which if it decline, trees.
(though by nature) yet man by art may, (nay must) correct it. Now other end of Trees, I could never learn, then good Timber; fruit much and good, and pleasure, uses physicall hinder nothing a good form.

Trees wil take
any forme.

Neither let my man so much as think , that it is unprofitable ,
much less impossible , to reform any Tree of what kind soever .
For (believe me) I have tryed it , I can bring any tree (beginning
betime) to any form . The Peare and Holly may be made to
spread , and the Oke to clothe .

But why do I wander out of the compasse of mine Orchard
into the Forrests and Woods ? Neither yet am I from my pur-
pose , if boals of climber-trees stand in need of all the sap , to make
them great and streight . (for strong grouth and dressing makes
strong trees) then it must be profitable for fruit , (a thing more im-
mediately serving a mans need) to have all the sap his Root can
yield : for as timber , sound , great , and long , is the good of timber
Trees , and therefore they bear no fruit of worth : so fruit , good ,
sound , pleasant , great and much , is the end fruit Trees . That
gardner therefore shall perform his duty skillfully and faithfully ,
which shall so dress his Trees , that they may bear such and such
store of fruit , which he shall never do , (I dare undertake) unless
he keep this Order in dressing his Trees .

The end of
trees .

How to dresse
a fruit tree .

A fruit Tree so standing , that there need none other end of
dressing but fruit , (not Ornaments , nor walks , nor delight to
such as would please their eye only , and yet the best form can-
not but both adorne and delight) must be parted from within
two foot or there abouts , of the earth , so hight to give liberty to
dress his Root , and no higher , for drinking up the sap that
should feed his fruit , for the boale will be first , and best served
and fed , because he 's next the Root , and of greatest waxe and
substance , and that makes him longest of Life , into two , three , or
fourre armes , as your stocke or graffie yield twigs , and every
arme into two or more branches , and every branch into his sev-
veral syoms , still spredding by equall degrees , so that his lowest
spray be hardly without the reach of a mans hands , and his high-
est be not past two yardes higher , rarely , (especially in the mid-
dest) that no one twig touch his fellow . Let him spread as farre
as he list without his master-boone , or lop equally . And when
any bough doth grow fiddler , and fall lower then his fellowes ,
(as they will with weight of fruit) ease him the next spring of
his superfluous twigs , and he will Rise : when any bough or spray
shall amount above the rest ; either smit his top with a nip be-

twixt

dimin your finger and your thumb, or with a sharp knife, and take him cloth away, and so you may ease any. When you will reforme ; and as your tree grows in stature and in boughes, then let him rise with his tops but slowly, and early, especially in the midde, and equally, and in breadth also ; and follow him upward with lopping his under growth and waste boughs, keeping the same distance of two yards, but not above three in any wise, betwix the lowest and the highest twigs.

1. Thus you shall have well liking, clean-skind, healthfull, great, and long-living trees.

2. Thus shall your tree grow low, and safe from winds, for his top will be great broad, and weighty.

3. Thus growing broad, shall your tree bear much fruit : I dare say one as much as six of your common trees, and good without shadowing, dropping, and fretting : for his boughs, branches, and twigs shall be many, and those are they (not the boal') which bear fruit.

4. Thus shall your boal being litle (not small, but low) by reason of his shottspelle, take little, and yeeld much up to fruit.

5. Thus your trees by reason of strength in time of setting shall put forth more blossomes and more fruit, because free from taunts (for strength is a great help to bring forth much) and safelly, whereas weakness failes in setting, though the season be calm.

Some uses to have near at hand in Winter, to lay by, and other hoister seasons, which I discommend, because

1. They hurt the Roots.

2. It slayes nothing at all.

3. Though it did please small, with us in the North, they have their part of our April and May Frost.

4. Hinderance cannot profit weak trees in setting.

5. They waste much labour.

6. Thus shall your tree be easie to dress, and without danger, either to the tree or the driller.

7. Thus may you safely, and easily gather your fruit without falling, breaking, or breaking of Crows.

This is the best form of a fruit tree, which I have here shew-

Benefits of
good dressing,
Remedy.

down'd out for the better capacity of them that are led more with the eye, then the mind; craving pardon for the deformity, because I am nothing skillfull either in the painting or carving.

Imagine, that the paper makes but one side of the tree to appear, the whole round compass will give leave for many more arms, boughs, branches, and cyons.

The perfect form of a Fruit-tree.



If any tree cannot well be brought to this form : *Ex parte erre de Roberto*, I can shew divers of them under twenty years of age.

**Time best for
grafting.**

The first time of the Month for prouyning, is, as of grafting, when the sap is ready to stirre, not proudly stirring, and so to cover the wound, and of the year, a month before (or as least when) you graffe. Dicke Pears, Apricocks, Peaches, Cherries, and Bellyache stones. And old trees before young plants, you may driffl at any time betwixt Leaf and Leaf. And note where you take any thing hairy, the sap the next Summers will be pasty. So there therefore when he putt a bold hairy place where you would not have him graft it off with your finger.

And

And here you must remember the common homely proverb : Dressing to
time.

Long is the time to dress a tree, and short is the time to let it alone.

Begin before with trees, and do what you list : but if you let them grow great and stubborne, you must do at the tree list. They will not bend but break, nor be wound without danger.

A small branch will become a bough, and a bough an arm in bignesse. Then if you cut him, his wound will falle and hardly without good still recover: therefore, *Observe principally Of such faults of evill* wounds, and lesse; or any bough cut off a handfull or more from *such trees.* the body, comes hollownesse, and untruly death. *And there-* fore when you cut, strike close, and cleane, and upward, and leave no boughs.

This forme in some cases sometimes may be altered : The form al-
tered. If you stand near your walls, to please your fancy more, let him not break till his boal be above your head : so may you walk under your trees at your pleasure. Or if you set your fruit trees for your shades in your Groves, then I respect not the forme of the tree but the comlineesse of the walk.

All this hitherto spoken of dressing, must be understand of young plants, to be formed: It is nice somewhat to say for the instruction of them that have old trees already formed, or rather deformed : for *Mali non vivunt nisi corrumpti.* The faults therefore of a disordred tree, I find to be five.

1. An unprofitable boale.

2. Water boughs.

3. Froses.

4. Suckers.

5. One principal top.

A long boale sucketh much feeding, and the more he hath the more he defires, and gree, (as a drunken man drink, or a covetous emperour,) and the leffe remains for the fruit: he puts his boughs into the ayre, and makes them, the fruit and it self more dangerous with winds : for this I know no remedie, after that the tree is come to growth: once evill, never good.

Water boughes, or under growth, are such boughes as grow low under others, and are by them over-grown, over-shadowed, dropped on, and plinde for want of plenty of sap, and by that

Dressing of old
trees.

Faults are
few, and their
remedies.

Long boale.

No remedy.

Water
boughes
over
low
sap
meant

Water In time drenFor the sap perish upward : and it is like water in her course, where it findeth no hilfe, whither it floweth, leaving the other leafe floures dry, even as witherow wealth, and worth to none. That so long as they beare, they bear leafe wofe, and leafe want, and want.

Remedie.

The Remedy is easie, if they be not growne greater than your armes, lop them close and clean, and cover the middle of the wound with the root (Summer when he is dry, with a fatte milde of tallow, O tars, and a very little pitch, good for the covering of all my flesh woundes of greateresse : unless it be backe wold, and then a fine cloth of fresh butter, hairy and more profondly, while the wounde is green) applyed, his fowrsony remedie, in Summer especially. Some bind such wounds with a thumb Roppe of hay, moisty, and rib it with dung.

Premers.

Fetterers are, when as by negligence of the Gardener, two or more parts of the tree, or of divers trees, as arums, booghs, branches, or twigs, grow so neare and close together, that one of them by rubbing doth wound one another. This fault of all other shewes the want of skill (or carelessness) in the amurier : for first the boughs aggrauent, and the roots entwaine, so that the gall is unremovably, burby clystres away thefemembraunce, for let them grow, and they will be worse and worse, and to kill themselves with civill strife for Roome, and danger the whole tree. Avoid them beame therefore, as a Common wealth their felonie enimies.

Touching.

Suckers A Sucker is a long, pround, and disorderly Canke, growing streight up (for pride of sap makes pround; long, and stright growth) out of any lower parts of the tree, receiving a great part of the sap, and bearing no fruite, till it have tyuumated after the whole tree. These are like Idiots, and idigita Devines misbegot Beasts : and pround and Idiots, and idigita Gommons Wealth, if it be no other.

The Remedy of this is, as of overboughten hilfe, they be grown greater than all the rest of the boughs : and when your Gardener (as youd direction) may haue him for his hondes, and take away all, or the most of the hilfe, litle by litle (clip him, and so long, perhaps he will take no new hilfe) Apple tree was full a

One princiwal Remedy.

over bought, and had two great hilfes, and two great hilfes ; they rise of the same cause, and receive the same Remedy :

medly; so there are more suitable. Neatly lay these two fruits, with the leaf, on a board or ploughshare, so as to have a sharp edge to them.

I know not how your trees should be made, But you may all your trees timely, and orderly. As these Rules serve for setting young trees, and trees in the first setting, so may they well serve to help old trees, though not exactly to cure them.

The instruments used for all these purposes, are most commonly, for the greater trees, an hand-saw, two or three of Flaps, a Helle, mauls, and broad hounds, and axes. For little trees, a little and sharp hatchet, a broad broad-bladed scythes, strong and sharp, with an hand-sickle, your strongest Sharp-Clover, with a knock, and a which is a most necessary instrument amongst little trees. A great scythes and sharp scythe. And as needfull in a Scoop or the root of the tree, of six or seven inches, with two black feet, whereon you may stand, and easily stand to graft, to dress, and to gather fruit, &c. Thus formed. The feet may be flat, wedge-shape, so that the ladder will stand loofe, with the head of the ladder upon, and thus much of dressing or grafting fruit, &c. may easily be performed, easie as the easibaroom. When you come to do it, he or shee who stands in a litle circle with his or her feet, may stand to graft, to dress, and to gather fruit, &c. &c.

CHAP. XII. The last book of the forest.

Of Suckers.

There is one thing yet very necessary for to make your own.

I third both here and more fitting. The 10th of April, when you have laid your Oats, and sown them, and the people sing, when you say, It is necessary to have a good crop, and no灾害, that this morning with joy, & when you say, that when trees (amongst other evill) through want of seed, to feed them, because mortified, and in their growth mortal (or not thriving), whether attributed to some wrong cause, savage (when trees are cut down) or evill handling (when trees are felled) or want of seed, the cause is also perforce known, and to have an end.

Can there be devilled any way by nature, or any course of God, to so cut out, and take away the heart of earth, then by trees, that they grow, or you cannot be satisfied without great damage of them? What living body have you greater than of trees?

The great Suckers (which of all canst attend at the forest)

Trees great
Suckers. —

In Torkellbury, hard by us, 18 yards in length, and now so much in compass, (from hedges, huts, trees, and other buildings there, he intend drives, but, especially, because they are gallants, not stones, for I have given them, come in his gardens, and cut, which that length, and of the bulk never fit great; besides his other parts are no admitt'd, because he is so commonly seen. And doubt not, but if he were well supported from his kinsmen by succouring people, to his full strength the strength of them would double their measure. About five years agoe, I heard by credible and constant reports, That in *Weyham Park* in *Weymouthshire*, over unto *Purbeck*, there lay a blown Oak, whose trunk was so blyze, that one Hordman being the one on the one side, and the other on the other side, they could not free one another, which if you would have some account of his bignesse, what would be best suited to the vantage? Also I read in the History of the *Wiltshire*, out of *Peter Martyr*, that sixteen men taking hands one with another, were able to bosome 190 ft. of this tree about. These men having given the tree a suiting of rope, and nipping the bents, took and took, and draw immediately his utterance from our common mother earth (which is like in this poynct to all other mothers of the world), which also ordaineth that the tree over-loaden with fruit, and hunting up to feed all the bairns brought forth, will weare all the rauish, food-like, women bringing forth more Children to increase the bairn party. See you how trees follow us by our bairns, bearing fruit, and clothe also they, euen as plenty of lea, since a way all the year, winds, bales, boughs, and trees. If it, and themselves also, for want of viue of lea? So that trees growing late, incide the soyle whereon they stand, continually, and againe, and the force of the earth ther under them, decouereth, let loose, in them that wraile continually, that will not have end? And either the force of sucking, or else lea, rising and grounding, is it? Some ground will be good while they be new, and no longer, because their cruff is shallow, and not very good, and lying they stand and waste and become barren. The ordinary *soyle* is sometime not fertile, without following it, for lea, and the lea will require supply, even for the little body of com. How then can we think that any

ny Ground how good soever can sustaine bodies of such great
welle, and such great feeding, without great plenty of Reporters
from good earth ? This is one of the chiefest causes why so many
of our Orchards in England are so evill situated, that they come
to ground, and our fruit so bad. Men are loath to let how much
ground, and desire much fruit, and will neither set their trees in
sufficient compass, nor yet feed them with murenes. Therefore of
necessitie Orchards must be soyled.

The firste sinilitie, when your trees are grown great, and
have neir hand spred your earth, wasting new earth to sustaine
them, which if they do, they will feare stand for fatter earth ;
and shun that which is barren (if they find better) as cattell evill
pasturing. For nature hath taught every creature to desire and
seek his owne good, and to avoid hurtfull. The beth time of the
year is at the fall, that the frost may bite and make it tender, and
the Rain wash it into the rootes. The Summer time is perillous
if ye dig, because the sap falleth staine. The beth kind of soyle is
such as is fat, hot, and tender. Your earth must be lightly open-
ed, that the Dung may go in, and drifte away sand, but shallow,
lest you hurt the Rootes, and in the spring, closely and equally
made plain again for fear of Silders. I could wish, that after my
trees have fully possessed the soyle of mine Orchard, that every
fifteen years at least, the soyle were bespread with dung half a foot
thick at least. Puddle water out of the Dunghill poured on plen-
tifully, will not only moisten but fatten exceedingly in June, and
July. If it be thick and fat, and applied every year, your Orchard
shall need no other soiling. Your ground may ly to low at the
Riverside, that the flood standing some dayes and nightes theron,
shall save youall this labour of soyling.

C H A P T E R XIII.

Of Annoyances.

A Chiefe help to make every thing good, is to avoid the
vills thereof : you shall never again to charge of your
Orchard you look for, unless you have a Gardiner that can dif-
fer the diseases of your trees, and other annoyances of your
Orchards, and find out the cause thereof, and know and apply
our Remedes for the same. Eat in your ground such plants and
seeds as you may drifte, and if they be wepted with herifull things, when
bates

London 1610

Two kinds of
evills in an
Orchard.

Galls.

Canker.

Molle.

Weakeffe in
fering.

Bark-bound.

Worm.

hathes so gained, for your labour for your travell to the moun-
tains, and to the northem parts of Europe. The best sort of physick
for the cure of such diseases, for the most part, is a draffle, or such
as all the diseases of an Orchard, are of two sorts, differinge
tallie or external; I call them inward hurtis which breed on, and in,
particular trees, as followeth.

Galls. **Weaknesse in fering.** **Bark bound.**
Canker. **Bath plod.**

Molle. **Worm.** **Deadly wounds.**
Weakeffe in fering.

Galls, Cankers, Molle, Weaknesse, though they be divers dis-
eases, yet (howsoever authors think otherwise) they rise all out
of the same cause, and were all remedied by the same reme-
dy.

Galls we have described with their cause and remedy, in the
eleventh Chapter under the name of frectres.

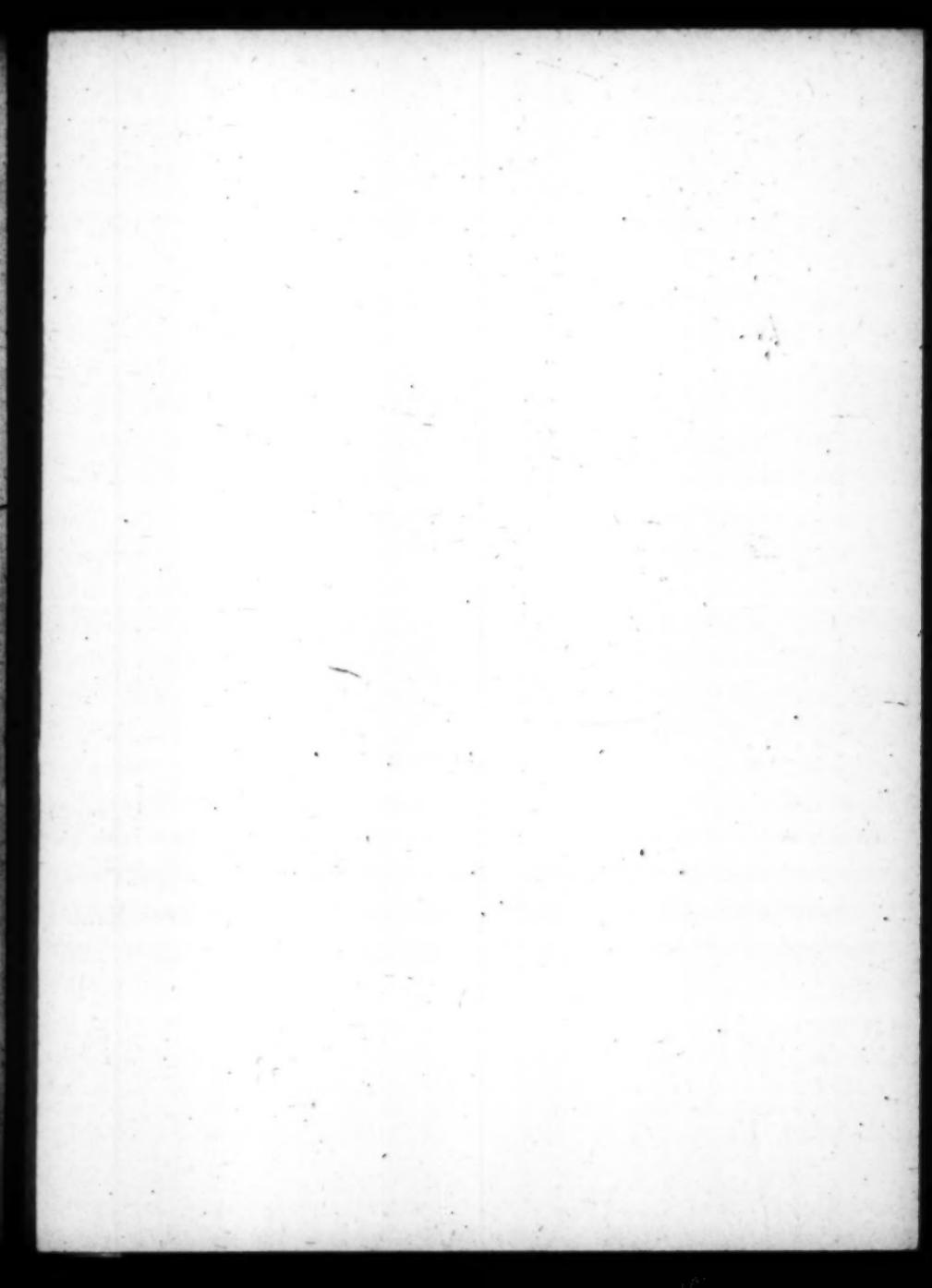
Canker is the consumption of any parts of the tree barke and
wood; which also in the same place is deciphered under the title
of weaknesse.

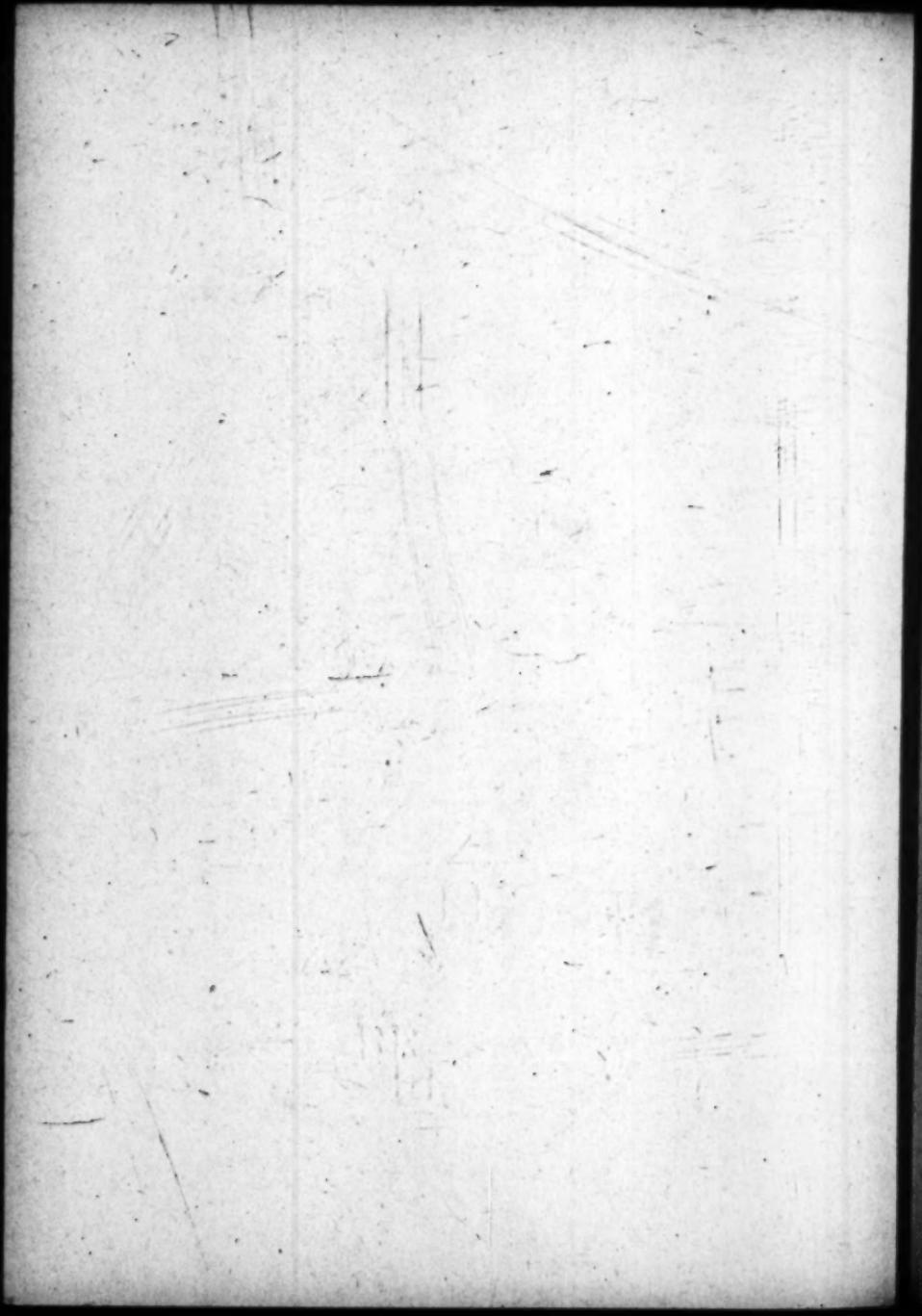
Molle is scutible som and known of all, the cankeis poyned
out in the same Chapter in the discourse of timber wood, and
partly also the remedie to helpe Molle aside this; that any time in
summer (the spring labir, when the cankeis removd) with an
Haire cloth immediately after a shrowre of rain, rub off your Molle
or with a piece of wood (if he be assoud) formed like a pock
knife.

Weaknesse in the leving of your fresh blall you find there also
in the same Chapter, and his remedy. All diese flow from the want
of Roome in good soyl, wrong plantinge, Chapter severall and ev-
ill, or no dresing.

Bark bound as I think riseth of the same cause, and the best
and present remedy (the cankeis being taken away) is with your
sharp knife in the spring, length waye to lance hit backe thorough
one or two flets of his bark.

The disease called the worm is thus discerned: the bark will
be hollow in divers places like gall; the wood will be hard dry,
and you shall see nothing like bark felle. It is verily to be thought
that therin is bind some Worme. I have never therfore
fought it out, because I was never troubled therewithall: but
only





only have seen such trees in divers places. I think it a Worm-rachet, because I see this disease in trees, bringing fruit of sweet taste, and the swelling shrives so much. The remedy (as I conjecture) is, so soon as you perceive the wound, the next Spring cut it out bark and all, and apply Collyer plisse and vinger deeply, and so twice or thrice a week, for a moneths space: For I well perceive, if you suffer it any time, it eateth the Tree or bole high round, and so kills. Since I first wrote this treatise, I have changed my mind concerning the disease called the worm, because I read in the History of the West-Indians, that their Trees are not troubled with the disease call'd the Worm or Canker, which ariseth of a raw and evill conceited humor or sap. W. these Pliny: by reason the Country is more hot then ours; wherefore I think the best remedy is (not disallowing the former, considering that the Worms may breed by such an humor) wate-standing, sound lapping, and good dressing.

Bark-pill'd, you shall find with his remedy, in the eleventh Chapter.

Deadly wounds are, when a man Arbitrarily wanting skill, cuts off arms, boughes or branches an inch, or (as I see sometimes) Wounds, an handfull, or halfe a foot or more from the body: these so cut, cannot cover in any time with sap, and therefore they dry, and dying, they perish the heart, and so the tree becomes hollow, and with such a deadly wound cannot live long.

The remedy is, if you find him before he be perished, cast him close, as in the 11. Chapter: if he be hol'd, cut him close, fill his wounds though never so deep, with morter well tempered, and so close at the top his wound with a Scar-cloth nailed on that no Aire nor Rain approach his wound: If he be very old and declining, he will recover: and the hole being closed, his wound within shall not hurt him for many years.

Hurton your trees are chiefly, Ants, Earwigs, and Caterpillars. Of Ants and Earwigs is said, Chap. 10. Let there be no swarm of pins near your tree roots, so not in your Orchard: strew them over in a frost, and pour in water, and you kill them.

For Caterpillars, the vigilant Fruittree shall soon expell their lodging by their web, or the decay of leaves can sound about them. And being seen, they are easily destroyed with your hand,

or rather (if your treasury spare it) take sprig and all : for the red
cockled Butter-flies doth ever portent you being his spurns, among
the roses / prayes for butter-suffling ; especially in the night : and
suck them under your feet. Like nothing of smoke among trees.
Unseaworthy fruits are nothing good for naturall trees. This, for
Diseases of particular years.

Externall hurtes whether things naturall, or artificially. Naturall things, externally hurting Orchards.

1 Beasts.	1 Deer.	1 Birds.	2 Bullfinch.
2	2 Goues.	2 Thrush.	3 Black-bird.
3	3 Sheep.	4 Crow.	5 Pye,
4	4 Hare.	6 &c.	
5	5 Cony.	7	
6	6 Catton.		
7	7 Hotele.		

The other things are,

- 1 Wind.
- 2 Cold.
- 3 Trees.
- 4 Weeds.
- 5 Wormes.
- 6 Moles.
- 7 Filth.
- 8 Poysonfull smoke.

Externall wilfull hurtes beside

- 1 Walls.
- 2 Trenches.
- 3 Other works molestone, done in or near your Orchard.
- 4 Evill Neighbours.
- 5 A careitle Master.
- 6 An undiscress, negligent, or no keeper.

See you here an whole Army of mischiefe bandied his troops
against the most fructfull trees the earth beares, assailing your
good labours. Good things have most enemies.

A skilfull Enuiteer must put to his helping hand, and disband
without them to fight.

For the full rank of beasts, besides your best strong hounds, you
must have a harte and twixt Grey-hound, a Stone-hound, Grey, and
if

Ramsey.

Dane, &c.

If need require, an Apple with an hook for a Deer, and a large pipe for an Hare.

Your Cherries, and other Berries, when they be ripe, will draw all the Black-birds, Thrushes, and Mag-pies, to your Orchard. The Bull-finch is a devourer of your fruit in the bush. They've had whole Trees that'd out with them in Winter-time.

The best remedy here is a Stone-Bowle Piece, especially if you have a minket, or sparrow-hawke in winter to make the other bird stoop into a bush or hedge.

The Gardner must cleanse his soile of all other trees, but fruit trees, as aforesaid, chap. 2. for which it is ordained; and I would especially name Oaks, Elms, Alissas, and such other great wood, but that I doubt it should be taken as an adm'ntion of lesser trees, for I admit of nothing to grow in my Orchard but fruit and flowers: If sap can hardly be good to feed our fruit trees, should we allow of any other? especially those that will become their Masters, and wrong them in their lively-hood?

And although we admit without the fence, of wall-nuts in most plain places, Trees middle most, and Ashes or Oaks, or Elms together, let them come lower equally distant, with fair Allies twixt row and row, to avoid the boisterous blasts of winds, and within them also others for bays, yet we admit none of these into your Orchard plat: other remedies then this have we none against the Frosts, sweeping frost.

Weeds in fertile soil, (because the generall course is to) till Weeds, your trees grow great, will be noisome, and deform your allies, walks, beds, and squares; your under gardeners must labour to keep all cleanly and handsome from them, and all other filth, with a spade, weeding knives, rake with Iron teeth, a scaple of iron thus formed.

For Nettles, and ground Ivy after a shower.

When weeds, straw, sticks, and all other scrapings are gathered together, burn them not, but bury them under your crust in any place of your Orchardland they will dye and fatten your ground.

Wormes.
Moles.

Wormes and Moles open the earth, and let in ayre to the Roots of your trees, and deform your Squars and walks; and feeding in the earth, being in number infinite, draw out barrennesse.

Remedy.

Wormes may easly be destroyed. Any Summer evening when it is dark, after a shoure with a candle you may fill bushels, but you must tread nimbly, and where you cannot come to catch them, so hinde the earth with coal ashes an inch or two thicknesse, and that is a plague to them, so is sharp gravel.

Moles will anger you. If your Gardner or some other mole-catcher easie you not; especially, having made their fortresses among the Roots of your Trees; you must watch her well with a Mole speare, at morning, noon, and night: when you see her upon her hill, cast a trench betwix her and her home, for she hath a principall maner to dwell and breed in about April, which you may discern by a princall pall-hill, wherein you may catch her, if you trench it round and sure, and watch well, or wheresoever you can discern a single passage, (for such she hath) there trench, and search, and have her.

Wilfull suroyerage must be prevented and avoided by the love of the Master and Fruiterer, which they bear to their Orchard.

Justice and liberality will put away evill neighbours, or evill neighbour-hood. And then, (if God blesse and give successe to your labours,) I see not what hurt your Orchard can sustain.

CHAP. XIII.

The age of Trees.

It is to be considered, All this treatise of trees tends to this end, that men may love and plant Orchards, wherunto there cannot be a better inducement then that they know, (or at least be persuaded) that all the benefit they shall reap thereby, whether of pleasure or profit, shall not be for a day, or a moneth, or one, or many, but many hundred years. Of good things, the greatest, and most durable, is alwayes the best. If therefore, out of reason grounded upon experiance, it be made, (I think) manifest, bin I am sure probable, that a fruit tree in such a stoyle and

and fives; as is described, so planted and trimmed, and kept this before appointed, and dinely fail'd, shall durst a thousand years, why should we not take plaine, and bear two or three years charges, (for under seven years will an Orchard be perfected for the first planting, and in that time be brought to fruit) to reap such a commodity, and so long lasting ?

Let no man think this to be strange, but peruse and consider the reason. I have Apple trees standing in my little Orchard, which I have known these forty years, whose age before my time I cannot learn, it is beyond an memory; though I have inquired of divers aged men of 80 years and upwards: these trees altho' come into my possession very ill ordered, and misshappen, and one of them wounded to his heart, and that deadly, (for I know it will be his death) with a wound, wherein I might have put my foot into the heart of his booke, (now it is leffe) notwithstanding, with that small regard they have had since, they so like, that I assure my selfe they are not come to their gouth by more then two parts of three, which I discern not onely by their own gouth, but also by comparing them with the bulk of other trees. And I find them short (at least) by so many parts in bignesse, although I know those other fruit trees to have been much hindred in their stature by evill guiding. Here hences I gather thus.

If my trees be a hundred years old, and yet want two hundred of their gouth before they leave increasing, which make age, three hundred, then must we needs resolve, that chil'd three hundred years are but the third part of a trees life: because, (as all things living besides) so trees must have allowed them for their increase one third, another third for their stand, and a third part of time also for their decay. All which time of a tree amounts to nine hundred years; three hundred for increase, three hundred for his stand, whereof we have the terme [stature] and three hundred for his decay: and yet I think, (for we must conjecture by comparing, because no one man liveth to see the full age of trees) I am within the compass of his age, supposing alwaies the fore-said meane of preserving his life. Consider the age of other living Creatures. The Horse, and moaled Ox, wrought to an untimely death, yet double the time of their i-

crease.

Man's Age²¹

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this purpose: that we might no softer as *statim forent arborum*, which can have none other cause; but, that our *inustres* wherof he speaks, can laste for many ages.

What else are trees, in comparison with the earth, but the hairs to the body of a man? And it is certain, without poysoning, evill and distemperate dyet, and usage, or other such forcible cause, the hairs dure with the body. That they be called excrements, it is by reason of their superfluous growth: (for cut them as often as you list, and they will still come to their naturall length.) Not in respect of their substance, and nature. Hairindure long, and are an ornament, and of use also to the body, as trees to the earth.

So that I resolve upon good reason, that fruit trees well ordered, may live and like a thousand years, and bear fruit, and the longer, the more, the greater, and the better, because his vigour is good and stronger, when his years are many. You shall see old trees put forth their buds and blossomes both sooner and more plentifully then young trees, by much. And I sensibly perceive my young trees to enlarge their fruit as they grow greater, both for number and greatness. Young Heifers bring forth Calves so fair, neither are they so pleynfull to milke, as when they become to be old Kine. No good Hough wife will breed of a young, but of an old breed-mother: It is so in all things naturally, therefore in trees.

And if fruit trees last to this age, how many ages is it to be supposed, strong, and huge timber trees will last? whose barks bodies require the years of divers *Mensis plures*, before they end their dayes, whose sap is strong and bitter, whose bark is hard and thick, and their substance solid and stiffe: all which, are defences of health and longlife. Their strength withstands all forcible winds, their sap of that quality is not subject to worms and thinsting. Their bark ridges seldom or never by casualty, any wound. And not only so, but he is free from renewals, which are the death of millions of trees, whereas the fruit-tree in comparison, is little and often blown down, his sap sweet, saffly, and soon taincted, his bark rented, and soon wounded, and his selfeased by man, as may fit him selfe, that is, either unskillfully or carelessly. No great windes or tempests will

Age of trees
dilerned.

May

It is good for some purposes, to regard the age of your fruit trees, which you may easily know, till they come to accomplish twenty years, by his knots: Reckon from his Root upward an arme, and so to his top twig, and every years growth is distinguished from other by a knot, except lopping or removing do hinder.

C H A P. X V.

Of gathering and keeping Fruſt.

General rule.

ALTHOUGH it be an easie matter, when God shall send it, to gather and keep fruit, yet are there certayne things worthy your regard. You must gather your fruit when it is Ripe, and not before, else will it wither, and be tough and fowre. All fruits generally are Ripe, when they begin to fall. For trees doe as all other beares doe, when their young ones are Ripe, they will waine them. The Dove her Pigeons, The Coney her Rabbits, and Women their Children. Some fruit-trees sometimes getting a taint in the setting with a frost or evill wind, will cast his fruit untimely, but not before he leave giving them Cherries, &c. sap, or they leaue growing. Except from this fore-said rule, Cherries, Damsons and Bullyes, The Cherry is Ripe when he is swelled, wholly Red, and sweet: Damsons and bullyes not before the first frost.

Apples.

Apples are known to be Ripe, partly by their colour growing towards a yellow, except the Leather-coate, and some Pears, and greengages.

When.

Timely Summer fruit will be ready, some at Midsummer, most at Lammas for present use; but generally no keeping fruit before Michaelmas. Hard winter fruit, and Wardens longer.

Gather at the full of the Moon, for keeping, gather dry for fear of Rotting.

Gather the stalks without: for a littel wound in fruit is deadly, but not the stump, that must bear the next fruit; nor leaves, for moisture purifies.

Gather every kind severally by it self, for all will not keep alike, and it is hard to discern them, when they are mingled.

If your trees be over-laden, (as they will be, being over-ripe, as is before taught) I like better of pulling some off, (the iugh they

Dry stalks.Severally.Over-laden
trees.

be

Be not now nearer the top end of the boord, than of proping by which the root shall be better fed. Prop the boord in divers places, so as to let the roots have a good way to grow, & then diversely to it, as you find them to be. A new Land of the Sixt Edition, addeth Instructions, in the seventh Chapter. A new bag will be a pouch before you, made of purple, or a Wallet hung on a strap, or a bag with a fine bottom or skin bottom, with leases or fasteners under, hung in a cage to pull up and down : brevis non, stony Brutes, brusiles to make such a boord, & diversely, just enough to pull boughs to you in necessary, break no boughs.

For keeping, lay them in a dry loft, the biggest boughs, Applied Keeping, first, and fumfet on dry straw, or beans, sun or between dayes, thick, that they may sweat. Then dry them with a soft and clean cloth, and lay them thin abroad. Long keeping fruit would be turned once in a moneth, only, the sun is not sufficient after frost. In a loft, cover'd well with straw, but rather with chaff or bran. For frost doth cause under rottennes, and so will it be. C.H.A.P. XVI. Of profit.

NOw pause with your selfe, and view the end of all your Labours in an Orchard, unseable pleasure, and infinite commodity. The pleasure of an Orchard I referre to the last Chapter, for the conclusion: and in this Chapter, a word or two of the profit, which morrow no declination of my skill, & I sacume it as if a man should attempt to tell me the summe of profit with a certaintie, or without the hazard. No man that bath but a mean Orchard or judgment but knowes, that the commodity of an Orchard is great: Neither would I speak of this, being a thing so manifest to all but that I see, that through the carelessness of men, it is a thing generally neglected. But let them know, that above all thinges the chiefest good, which belongs to fruit-keeping,

Compare the Commodity with common, or half an acre of ground, set with fruit-trees and bushes, so as is prescribed, and an whole acre (say it be two,) with corn, or the best commodity you can wish, and the Orchard shall exceed by diverse degrees.

Now and then other Countries, and in England, about Cyder and wine great use of Cyder and Perry, that shew a difference even in apples, the former under two, and all kinds every kind there and

bottoms and which twenty-four board can be cut into
several sizes to suit your needs. The following
will suffice take a pencil and lay out the following
size of board 12" x 10" and 10" x 10" and 8" x 10"
and 6" x 10" and 4" x 10" and 2" x 10" and 1" x 10"
and 1" x 6" and 1" x 4" and 1" x 2" and 1" x 1".
The last size is for small shelves. It is a good idea to char
the wood over a fire before you paint it. This
will give it a fine finish. You will find that
the wood is very light and easy to handle. The
last size is for small shelves. It is a good idea to char
the wood over a fire before you paint it. This
will give it a fine finish. You will find that
the wood is very light and easy to handle.

Prune. ② The best dry prunes should be soft enough to eat, but to eat and fall between a hard, well-ripened prune and a green plum.

He that will not be moved with such insatiable profit, is well worthy to want, when others abound in plenty of good things.

Much more Alberto Weisz's story about Germany for miles and his wife would follow him "without a complaint." Otherwise the story would have been told all over America and public opinion would have been far more favorable.

Delight the
child and of
Gulliver.

An Orchard Collection — One of the most popular and who can doubt but the principal end-of-the-Year gift to those fond of him, associated with the name of Field & Fowle, is the "Orchard Collection" in an Orchard and Company's paper binding, sets and sets of and every kind of books, from the smallest to the largest, made in their own image.

Image I like a perfect state, and would take him to represent himself in "sensibility, tranquillity, and quietness"; and all virtue, he passed him in "true good". Wherever I went, or in his Garden, or Orchard, or trees and herbs; full of wonder, found nothing there but delights. The gods of the earth resembling the great God of heaven in authority, Mirth, and abundance of all things, who did, in their most delicious and joyful assemblies, withdraw the leaves from the trees, and the flowers of their estate, being "bored" with the hearing and viewing of "just" controversies, chosen (as I went) which did always with their sumptuous buildings, their thinnest cloven with variety of Banquets, their ears filled and over-porniced with music and discourses, whither? But, notwithstanding, they were unprepared, seated and admitted to the same, to go about and refresh their tents, and to call home their scattered spirits. Nay, it is (no doubt) a comfort to them, to set even their infants into a most delicate Garden and Orchard, whereby they may not only be fat, wherein they are so much delighted, but also to live well, twice and thrice longer to their Children, and to have them more healthy, than those who are used to eat, for many

And look what their men do by reason of their power and All delights
ability, provoked with delight, the same doth let them have Orchards,
of us too, if power were answerable to our desires. In which
there manifestly, that of all other delights on earth, the
best by Orchards are more excellent, and that the
best delighted beatitudes living with delight
and pleasure every other pleasure cometh in comparison of This delight
our leases and that only with delights this makes all the rest; all the sun
win in pleasure, and that wisdom in the body, and that in the soul, and
the commandments of the law, and the commandments of the law, and the commandments

The most comfortable and durable Delightful
prescription garment, more fit.

What can you do with the power of the Internet?

**Causes of the
light in any**

STANLEY

10. The following table gives the number of hours of direct sunlight received by each of the 50 states.

industry tomorrow, the green-minded of all countries, especially those
in Asia.

and, for all its other qualities, so dead, that all the
rest of the poem is lost in it. The first two stanzas
are good enough, but the last two are not only
bad, but they are bad in a way that makes them
pointless. The third stanza is good, but the fourth
is bad.

Pomer.

The Red-End, Diamond, Velvet, and double double *Primroses*,
Ranunculus, and *Primula*. Both double and single, the last being
double, and the first single, and twice larger. Woodbine, double
and single, double being the largest. Purple Cowslips, and common
Cowslips, double and single. Cowslips, primrose double and
single. Violas, numerous, and the best, or smelling sweetly. A

Borders and
Frontiers 76-77

...and will be in full of your Connection, conciliy, and
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gravel and sand, the latter being derived from the weathering of the bedrock.

1

THE BOSTONIAN - JOURNAL OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND LITERATURE. VOL. IV. NO. 1. APRIL 1850.

Order of events

...and the more I do it, the more I like it. I'm getting better at it every day.

卷之三

...and you can't afford to let your blood pressure get out of control.

Hounds to chase the Deer, or hunt the Hare. This kind of hunting
shall not wake your cows ; nor much, your calves.

Males well framed a man's height, may, perhaps, make your
friends wonder in gathering of berries till he comes, requires him-
self without your help.

To have occasion to exercise within your Orchard, it shall be
a pleasure to have a bowling Alley, or rather (which is more
manly, and more healthful) a pair of Ringers, to stretch your
Arms.

Rosemary and Sweet Eglantine are formally Ornamentations upon
Door or Window, and so is Woodbine.

Look Chap 15. and you shall see the form of a Gondola. If
there were two or more, it were not amiss,

And in mine own opinion I could highly commend your Or-
chard, if either through its, or hard by it, there should run a
pleasant River with Silver streams : you might fit in your Mountain River,
and Angle a packled T'our, Slighty Eel, or some other thomy
Fish. Or marr, wherein you may row with a oar, and fish with
Nets.

Start of Bees in a dry and warm Bed house, comely made of Bees.
Fix bushes to fence, and sit, and seat in your flower, and
spoons, make a pleasant noise, and light. For cleanly and inno-
cent Bees, of all other things, love and become, and thrive in an
Orchard. If they thrive, as they must needs, if your Orchards be
skillfull, and love them : for they love their masters, and hate none
but their enemies, they will be fitter the pleasure, yield great pro-
fit to pay them his wages. Yea, the increase of twenty Stoops or
Stools with other fees, will keep your Orchard.

You need not doubt their times, for they hurt not whom
they know, and they know their keeper and acquaintance. If you
like not to come among them, you need not doubt them : for
but neer their stoor, and in their own defence, they will not fight,
and in that case only (and who can blame them ?) they are manly,
and fight desperately. Some (as that honourable lady at Hackness,
Whose name doth much grace mine Orchard) use to make feasts
for them in the stone walls of their Orchard, or Garden, which is
good, but wood is better.

A Vine over-shading a seat, is very comly, though her Grapes Vint,
with us ripen slowly.

Birds. One chief grace that adorns an Orchard, I cannot let the
Nightingale. a brood of Nightingals, who with several notes and voices,
 with a mournful sound will waken out of a dead body, will scare
 your company night and day. She loves well rivers in plots of
 woods in her heart. She will help you to clean your trees of
Robin. Caterpillars, and all noisome worms and flies. The gentle
Red-breast. Robin-red-breast will peep, and in winter in the coldest storms
Wren. will never part. Wren will the silly wren be behind in summer,
 with her dicing whistle, (like a sweet Recorder,) to cheer
 your garden.

Black-bird. The Black-bird and Thrush (for I take it, the Thrush sings
Thrush. not, but devours) sing loudly in a *May* morning, and delights the
 ear much. And you need not want their company, if you have
 the Thrushes for friends, and would gladly, as the selfe doe
 your masters; but I had rather walk their company than my
 master.

What shall I say? A thousand of pleasant delights are attending an Orchard: and sooner shall I be weary, than I can reckon
 the leafage of that pleasure which one that bathes, and loves an
 Orchard loves, and loves it well.

What a scene of pleasure were that I have mentioned, which doth
 exceed all others! To see the smell, and taste? And by these
 means in Orchards we may have the greatest delight, and carry up
 our minds to the highest pitch of pleasure, and joy. And when
 you consider that you have a thousand of these birds, to
 sing, and sing, and sing, as the blessing of God on your borders while
 you live, without troubling you to harm, or vexation (for God
 will make him) such a work, that many ages after your death,
 shall record your love to their Country? And the rather, when
 you consider (Chap. 14.) to what length you will your work be to
 them, and how much of misery they will have, if they be not
 planted in orchards; and how little you will please them, and
 how little will be their pleasure, if they be not planted in
 orchards, and so to bring Oranges, Lemons, and other fruit
 to England.

FINS: sand, bone and bone
 garnished diversly, diversly, diversly, diversly, diversly, diversly, diversly,

THE
COUNTRY HOUSE-WIVES
GARDEN,

Containing rules for Herbs, and Seeds,
of common use, with their times and seasons
when to set and sow them.

Together

With the Husbandry of Bees, publi-
shed with secrets very necessary for every Hous-
wife : As also divers new Knots for Gardens.

The Contents see at large, in the last Page.

Genef. 1. 29.

I have given unto you every Herbe, and every Tree, that shall be to you
for meat.



LONDON,

Printed by William Wilson, for George
Sandridge, at the Bible on Ludgate-hill,
near Fleet-bridge. 1660.

THE
CITY HOUSE-MIRES

GARDEIN

Continuing Stories for Herds and Schools
of common age with Pictures and Tales
written for young people.

To children

With the History of Bessy Bupper
and her little brother Harry, written for every home
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Printed by William Ridgway for Cottages
Schools, &c. &c. Pictures and Tales
written for young people.

two shillings a year, and this cost at the Coal and Hardware.

THE COUNTRY-HOUSEWIFE'S

GARDEN.

and that when the weather is ill, or when there is a frost, and the

soil is hard, it is better to have a garden than to have a house.

THE COUNTRY-HOUSEWIFE'S

GARDEN.

and that to have a garden is better than to have a house, because

the garden soil is more moist than the house soil, and the

house soil is drier than the garden soil, and therefore the garden

soil is better than the house soil, and therefore the garden soil is

more moist than the house soil, and therefore the garden soil is

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CHAP. I.

The Style.

The Soyl of an Orchard and Garden, differ only in these three pointes : First, the Garden soyl would be somewhat dreyer, because herbs being more tender then trees, can neither abide moysture nor drought, in such excessive measure as trees ; and therefore having a drier soyl, the remedy is easie against drought : If need be, water soundly, which may be done with small labour, the compass of a Garden being nothing so great, as of an Orchard : and this is the cause (if they know it,) that Gardners raise their squares : but if moysture trouble you, I see no remedy without a general damer, except in Hore, which delighte much in a low and fenny earth.

Drey.

Hore.

Secondly, the soyl of a Garden would be plaine and levell, at least every square, (for we purpos the square to be the first form,) the reason is, the earth of a garden wanting such height, as should stay the water, which an orchard hath, as the roots of herbs

being

shorter, and therefore the water will run away, and so drown the herbs.

being mellow and loose, is soon either wash away, or sends out his head, and so the plant is lost.

The next point to be observed is the time of sowing, and namely of grain, and of roots, and of flowers, and so forth. And other herbs prosper more easily than others, because some herbs are tender, and others hardy, and some are more fruitful by nature, and others less; and so forth. And so forth in comparsion, and therefore may more easily be followed, at the least one half year before, and moreover dressed after it is framed. And you shall find that clean keeping both not onely a good danger of gathering weeds, but also few special ornaments, and leaves more plentifully sap for your tender herbs.

C.H.A.P. II.

Of the Sowing.

ICANNOT see in any sort, how the site of the one should not be good, and fit for the other: The ends of both being one, good, wholesome, and much fruit joyned with delight, unless trees be more able to abide the nipping frosts than tender herbs: but I am sure, the flowers of trees are soon perisched with cold: as any herbe except Pumpon, and Melons.

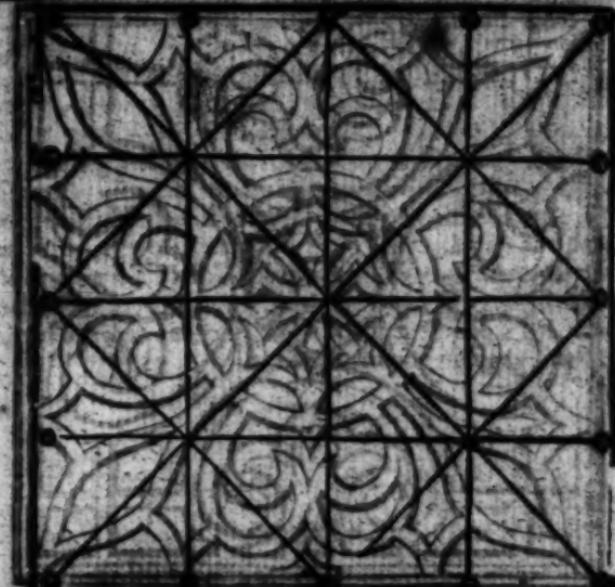
C.H.A.P. III.

Of the Formes and

Shapes of the Plots and

LEAVE that which is said in the Orchard for the Kitchen Garden in general: but for special forme of Kitchen Garden, there are as many, as there are devices in Gardners hands. Now, for the wit and art of a skillfull Gardiner in this particular, hee is recommended, that can work more variety for breeding of more delightsome choice, and of all those things, where the owner is able and desirous to be satisfied. The number of forms, Mounds, and Knots, is so great, and men are so diversly delighted, that I leave every Houswife to her selfe, especially for going to set downe many, had been bid to fill much paper: yet left I desirive her of all delitfull and direction. Let her view these few, choise new forms; and note thin gencally, that all plots are square, and all are bordered about with Privet, Wallfirs, Peasstrawes, Tulips, Thyme, Rosemary, Red-floures, Hops, Sage, or such like.

C.H.A.P.



The ground
plan for know.



Carved

Flower
garden.The Tree
garden.



THE ECHO



Lozenges.
Diamonds.

COURT.



Diamond.





oval.



Maze.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Quantity.

A Garden requireth not so large a scope of ground as an Orchard, both in regard of the men weeding, dressing, and removing, and also the pains in a Garden. It is not so well repayed home, as in an Orchard: It is to be granted, that the Kitchen-garden doth yield rich gains, by Herbs, Roots, Cabbages, &c. yet these are no way comparable to the fruit of a Rich Orchard: But notwithstanding I am of opinion, that it were better for England that we had more Orchards and Gardens, and more large. And therefore, we leave the quantity to every mans ability and will.

C H A P. V.

Of Power.

Slicing we allow Gardens in Orchard plots, and the benefit of a Garden is much, they both require a strong and throwing force. Therefore having this let us come to the herbs themselves, which will be the sum of all their labour.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Number.

Herbs of two sorts, and those will meet. (they require no particular number of them) that we have two sorts of herbs in our Kitchen-garden, or a Summer-garden, and so to make up perfecte a collection; that we meane the Garden for Kitchen herbs, or can be without herbs good for the Kitchen; and the Kitchen-garden should want flowers, save on the corners, where the most there they would be placed: first, because your Garden flowers shall suffer some damage from the heat and burning of Ovens, chimneys, &c. Secondly, your Garden that is durable, must be of one sort: but how which is your Kitchen, &c. must yield daily Roots, or other herbs, and suffer deformity. Thirdly, the herbs of both will loose bush after yearly, at our time, either for gathering, or reseeding. First this of

of

Book 3. The Country-Housewives Garden.

77

Of the Summer Garden. By William Dins.

Thus herbs and flowers are comely and durable for square & Knots, and all to be set at Michael-side, or somewhat before ; that they may be settled in , and taken with the ground before winter ; though they may be set especially sown, in the spring .

Herbs of all sorts is . (spoken of in the Orchard) must be set : Some use to set slips and twine them, which sometimes, thus told done, thrive all .

Rosemary, Lavender, Bee-flowers, Istop, Sage, Tint, Cowslips, Pyony, Dalias, Clove Gilliflowers, Pinks, Sothernwood, Lillies, of all which hereafter .

Of the Kitchen Garden.

Though your Garden for flowers doth in a sort peculiarly challenge to it self a perfitt , and exquisite form to the eyes, yet you may not altogether neglect this , where your herbs for the pot do grow . And therefore here make comely borders with the herbes aforesaid . The rather, because abundance of Roses and Lavender, yield much profit, and comfort to the spirits . Rose water, Lavender, the one cordiall (as also the Violets, Borage , and Bugloss) the other reviving the spirits by the sense of smelling : both most durable for smell , both in flowers and water : you need not here raise your beds , as in the other Gardnes, because Summer towards , will not let too much wet annoy you , and these herbs require more moysture : yet must you have your beds divided, that you may go betwixt to weed , and somewhat of form would be expected : To which it availeth that you place your beds of biggest growth, by walles , or in borders, as Fennell, &c. and the lowell in the middell , as Saffron, Scraw-burne, Onions, &c.

CHAP. VII.

Division of Herbs.

Garden herbs are innumerable , yet these are common, and sufficient for our Country-houswives .

Herbs of greatest growth . the hand greeves .

K

Fer-

Fennel, Angelica, Tanife, Hollibock, Lovage, Elicampone,
French Mallowes, Lillies, French Poppy, Endive, Succory, and
Clary.

Members of middle group:

Burage, Bugloss, Parley, Sweet Sicily, Flower-delice, Socks
Gilli-Sown, Wall-flowers, Annisheads, Coriander, Father-axe,
Mary-axe, Oenotis Chilensis, Lingdibus, Alexander, Carduus
benedictus, and boldv., and

Herbs of smallest growth.

Pinks, or Horn-cks, Coal-Marjoram, Savory, Straw-berries,
Saffron, Lycomis, Duffield-millies, Leeks, Chives, Chibbles,
Skerots, Onions, Bachelors buttons, Daisies, Penroyall,

Hitherto, I have only reckoned up, and put in this rank, some Herbs : their Husbandry follows, each in an Alphabetical order, the letters to be found.

CHAPTER VI

A *Lectern* by *John* *Anglicana*. It is a simple
Pulpit.

— America is renewed with the seed, whereof he beareth plenty the second year, and so yearly. You may remove the roots the first year. The leaves distilled yield water, sovereign to expell pain from the stomach. The Root dried, taken in the fall, stoppeth the purse against infection.

Assam: make their growth ; and bear feeds the fruit year, and dies in Coriander : it is good for opening the pipes, and is used in Confus.

Archibaldinae : are sown by dividing the Roots into Sets, Many, crazy third or fourth year. They require a fewall plot, and therefore a severall whole plot by themselves, especially considering they are plentifull of fruit much desired.

Burrage and Bugloss : two Cordials renew themselves by seed yearly, which is hard to be gathered ; they are exceeding good Pot-herbs, good for Bees, and most comfortable for the heart and bowels, as Quinces and Wards.

Camomile: set rooms by banks and walks; it is sweet smelling, qualifying head-ach.

Cabbages : require great room, they feed the second year, sow them in February ; remove them when the plants are an handfull long, set deep and wet. Look well in drought for the white Caterpillar's worm, the spannes under the leaf closely : for every living creature doth seek food and quiet shelter, and growing quick they draw to, and eat the heart : you may find them in rainy dewy morning.

It is a good Pot-herbe, and of this herbe called *Celt*, our Country Housewifes give their poettage their name, and call them *Celt*.

Cardus Benedictus, or blessed thistle : feeds and dyes the first year, the excellent vertue therof, I refer to Herballis, for we are Gardiners, not Physicians.

Carrots are sown late in *Apriall* or *May*, as Turneps, alio they feed the first year, and then their roots are naught : the second year they dye, their roots grow great, and require large room.

Chibals or Chives, have their roots parted, as Garlick, Lillies, &c. and so are they set every third or fourth year ; a good pot-herbe, opening, but well for the eyes.

Clary : is lowe, it seeds the second year, and dyes. It is somewhat haire in taste, a little in porrage is good, it strengtheneth the reines.

Coast, Root parted, makes Sets in *March* : It bears the second year : it is used in Ale in *May*.

Coriander : as for usage and uses, much like Aniseeds.

Daffadowndillies : have their roots parted and set once in three or four year or longer time. They flower timely, and after *Midsummer* are scarcely seen. They are most for Ornament, than for use, so are Dailies.

Dailie roots parted and Set, as Flower-delice and Camomiles, when ye see them grow too thick or decay. They be good to keep up, and strengthen the edges of your borders, as Pinkes, they be red, white, mixt.

Elicampagne Root is long lasting, as is the Lovage : it feeds yearly, you may divide the Root, and set ; the Root taken in winter is good, (being dried, powdered, and drunk) to kill jches.

Endive and Scilly : are much like in nature, shape, and use,

they renew themselves by seed, as Fennell, and other herbs. You may remove them before they put forth shanks: a good Pot-herbe.

Fennell is renewed, either by the seeds (which it bears in the second year, and so yearly in great abundance) sown in the fall or Spring: or by dividing one Root into many Sets, as Artichoke. It is long of growth and life. You may remove the root unshanked: It is exceeding good for the eyes, distilled, or any otherwise taken: it is used in driving Hives for swarms, a very good Pot-herbe, or for Sallets.

Fetherfew (akes seed.) Good against a shaking Fever, taken in a posset drink fassing.

Flower-deluce, long lasting. Divide his roots, and Set: the roots dried have a sweet smell.

Garlick may be set an handfull distance, two inchcs deep, in the edge of your beds. Part the head into severall clover, and every clover, set in the latter end of February, will increase to a great head before September: good for opening, evill for eyes: When the blate is long, lase two and two together, the heads will be bigger.

Hollie-hock riseth high, seedeth and dyeth, the chiefe use I know is ornament.

Hop is reasonable long lasting: young Roots are good S.r., slips better. A good pot-herbe.

July-flowers, commonly called Gilly-flowers, or Clove July-flowers. (Call them so, because they flower in July:) they have the name of Cloves, of their sent. I may well call them the King of flowers except the Rose, & the best sort of them are called Queen-July-flowers. I have of them nine or ten several colours, and divers of them as big as Roses: of all flowers (save the Damask Rose) they are the most pleasant to sight and smell: they last not past three or four years unremoved. Take the slips (without shanks,) and Set any time save in extrem frost, but especially at Michael-tide. Their use is much in ornament, and comforting the spirits, by the sent of smelling.

July-flowers of the wall, or wall July-flowers, Wall-flowers, or Bus-flowers, or Winter-July-flowers, because growing in the walls even in winter, and good for Bees, will grow even in stone-walls,

walls, they will seem dead in Summer, and yet revive in Winter, they yield seed plentifully, which you may sow at any time, or in any broken earth, especially on the top of a mud-wall, but moist, you may set the root before it be branched, every slip that is not blow'd will take root, or crop first in Summer, and be will flower in Winter, but his winter seed is untimely. This and Palmes are exceeding good, and timely for Bees.

Larks yield seed the second year unrooted, and dye, unless you remove them usually to eat with Salt and Bread, as Onions always green, good pot-herbe, evill for the eyes.

Lavender-spike would be removed within seven years, or eight at the most, slips twined, as Hysope and Sage, would take best at Michael-tide. This flower is good for Bees, most comfortable for smelling, except Roses, and kept dry, is as strong after a year, as when it is gathered. The water of this is comfortable.

White Lavender would be removed sooner.

Lettice yields seed the first year, and dyes : sow betime, and if you would have them Cabbage for sallets, remove them as you do Cabbage. They are usuall in Sallets and in the pot.

Lilie white and red, remove once in three or four years, their roots yield many Sets, like the Garlick. Michael-tide is the best. They grow high, after they get root. These roots are good to break a byle, as are Mallows and Sorrel.

Mallows, French or gagged, the first or second year, feed plentifully. Sow in March, or before. They are good for the housewifes pot, or to break a bunch.

Marigold, most commonly come of seed, you may remove the Plants, when they be two inches long. The double Marigold, being as blisse as a little Rose, is good for new. They are a good Pot-herbe.

Oculus Christi, or Christis-eye, feeds, and dyes the first or second year: you may remove the young Plants, but seed is better. One of thicke seeds put into the eye, within three or four hours will gather a thick skinne, clear the eye, and holde it selfe forth without hurt to the eye. A good Pot-herbe.

Onions are sown in February, they are gathered at Michael-tide, and all the Summer long, for Sallet; as also young partly, Sage,

Sage, Chibals, Lettice, sweet Sicily, Pennell, &c. good alone, or with meat, or mutton, &c. for a week especially, for the pot.

To sow the first year, and the next year: Cut roots plentifully, an herb of moderate size, sweet Sicily is. The leaf and roots are good against the stone.

To sown: require an whole plot, they be plentifull and common. Sow them in February, the King's (that is in the middle) feed broodish and reddish. Particulars are maintenance for a living stomach, not good for evil eyes. When they cover the earth, in a drought to tread the tops, makes the Roots bigger.

Penny-wort, or padding grasse, creeps along the ground, like ground ivy. It hath long, like dasies, because it puts and spreads daily new roots. Divide, and remove the roots, it hath a pleasant taste and smell, good for the pot, or hashmeat, or Haggas pudding.

Pumpions: Sow Seeds with your finger, a finger deep, late in March, and so soon as they appear, every night if you doubt frost, cover them, and water them continually out of a water pot: they be very tender, their fruit is great and waterish.

French Poppy beareth a great flower, and the seed will make you sleep.

Cressis is faine for cloved stomachs, as Capers, Olives, and Cucumbers: cast the seeds all summer long here and there, and you shall have them always young and fresh.

Rosemary, the grace of herbs here in England, in other Countries common. To sower immediately after *Lathorn*, is the surer way. Seed sown may prove well, so they be sown in hot weather, somewhat moist, and good earth: for the herb, though great, is much and tender (as taste it) brought from hot Countries as in the cold North: let thin, it becomes a window well. The use is much in meats, more in Physicks, molt for Bees.

Rue, or herb of grace, continually green, the slips are set. It hath long, as Rosemary, Soothernwood, &c. too strong for mine Housewifes pot, until he will brew Ale therewith, against the plague: let them not feed if you will have him last.

Saffron, every third year his roots would be removed at Midsummer, for when all other herbs grow most, it dyeth. It flowereth at Michael-tide, and groweth all winter: keep his flowers from birds in the morning, and gather the yellow, (for they

they shape much like Lillies) dry, and after dry them : they be precious, expelling distempers from the heart and stomack.

Savory : Seeds and dyes the first year, good for my Housewives pot and pye.

Sage : set slips in May, and they grow aye ; let it not seed, it will last the longer. The root is much used sometimes. The Monks' proverb is to use

Cat moritur homo, cat satana regnabit in domo puerorum

Skins : the Roots are set when they be plucked in June, and Flower-delice at Michaelmas, the Root is hot small and very sweet, I know none other speciall all but the Table.

Sweet Savory : long lasting, pleasant smelling, either the red sowen, or the root parboiled and removed, water inclosed therof with Parsley, this doth excell all other soups.

Strawberries : long lasting, set Roots in Michaelmas, by the Spring, they be red, white, and green, and ripe, when they be great and soft, some by Midsummer. The roots of them will cool my Housewife well, if they be put in Wine or Cream with sugar.

Time : both seeds, slips, and Roots are good, Wit feed now, will last three or four years or more. It needeth comfortably. It hath much ale, named in all cold diseases, it is good for Boies. **Turnips** : it sown, in the ground where they be aptly of seed ; they require the same time of sowing as Cabbages. **Cabbage** : they are sick of the same disease that Cabbages be. The root here hath small, it is both wholesome, if it be born in a good and well prepared earth. Sovereigne for eyes and lungs.

I reckon these herbs only, because I teach my Country Housewife, about half a score, and it shalld be an entitie later, and would make the number ten times more than so many herbs. Stock, Gilly-flowers, Chervil, Valerian, Go to bed at noon, Piony, Lycorn, Tansy, Garden mint, Grassemary, Coriander, and a thousand such Physick herbs. Let her first grow coming in this, and then she may enlarge her Garden as she will and shall require nothing. And so let her Jardine be reduced to down these Observations, with which I have told her of old, concerning it.

ed year, worth a bushel, and will be sold at 10/- per bushel. The best of her **G H & Paul Xel**, is a good plant, and will yield you 10 bushels per acre, and cost 10/- per bushel.

General rules in Gardening.

1. **Never Sow** parts. Gardening may be more timely, and more safely done, than with us in *Terre-hire*, because our season is not so favourable, nor our ground so good.
2. Secondly, newly sown plants, by turning the good earth, are generated, their Mother the earth keeping them in her bowels, till the Sun their Father eat reach them with his heat.
3. In setting herbs, plant them no more than an handfull above the ground, nor more than 4 or 5 under the earth.
4. Twine the roots of those slips you set, if they will abide it. Gilly-flowers are too tender.
5. Set moist, and some drye, but nothing too drye, in winter.
6. Set slips without shanks at any time, except at *Midsummer*, and in frosty weather.
7. Seedling spoiles the moist roots, as drawing the heart and sap from the root.
8. Gather for the pot and medicines, herbs tender and green, the sap being in the top, but in winter the root is best.
9. All the herbs in the Garden for flowers, would once in seven years be scoured, or continually watered with penitential water, except *Rudolfina*.
10. All your *Ground-herbs* and *Orchards*, *Bananas* and *Seeds* of *Camomile*, *Penny-royall*, *Daffies* and *Violets*, are seemly and comfortable.
11. These rest in whole plots, *Artichokes*, *Cabbages*, *Turneps*, *Parsnips*, *Onions*, *Carrots*, and (if you will) *Saffron* and *Saffron*.
12. Gather all your seeds, dead, ripe, and dry.
13. Lay not dung neither manure of your herbs as usually they do, for dung sometimes is too hot even for Trees.
14. This in England sowing (for herbs should not pass a foot distance) is profitable, for the herbs will like the better. Greater herbs would have more distance.
15. Set and sow herbs in their time of growth, (except at *Midsummer*)

Jasmine, for then they are too too tender; but trees in their clime of selfe, behoved to beewtow, as its more occupied by new nor

16 A good Womewife may, and will gather store of herbs for the poys about Lantanas, and dry them, and pound them, and in winter they will do good service.

Thus have I thinned out a Garden to our Country Housewives, and given them names for common herbs. If any of them (as sometimes they are be mottey, I refer them to Chap. 3. The skill and prise of keeping the Garden with weeding knives of fingers, I refer them to the next chapter, willing them to take the opportunity of the first time they will be small, I advise the Mistris either to let her selfe have a book wherein to teach her maids to know herbs from weeds.

C H A P.

The Husbandry of Bees.

There remaineth one necessary thing to be prescribed, which in mine opinion makes as much for ornament, as either flowres, or form, or cleannessse, and is therefore as commodious as any of, or all the rest : which is bee-well-ordered. And I will not account her any of my good House-wives, that wanteth either Bees, or skillfulness about them. And though I know some have written well and truly, and others more plentifully upon this theme : yet somewhat have I learned by experience (being a Bee-master my self) which hitherto I cannot find put into writing, for which I think our House Wives will count themselves beholding unto me.

The first thing that a Gardener about Bees must be careful for, is no house, nor stakes and stones abroad, over the ground : for stakes rot and recl, Raine and weather eat your hives and covers, and cold most of all is hurtfull for your Bees. Therefore you must have an house made along a fine dry wall in your Garden, nowise in your Outward : For Bees love flowers and wood with their leaves.

Bee-houses.

or otherwise in a dry place, so as to be free from water, and that no wind may blow upon them.

Or else to have them in a convenient place, where the sun may be seen upon them.

This the form ; a Frame standing on posts with one floor (If you would have it hold more Hives, two floors) boarded, laid on bearers and back posts covered over with boards, like this.

Let the floors be without holes or drifts, lest in casting time



the Bees have one and joyer. But if you have now room by your selfe

And though your Hives stand within an handbreadth the one of another, yet will Bees know their home.

In this frame may your Bees stand dry and warm, especially if you make doores like doores of windowes to shroud them in winter, as in an house : provided you leave the hives mouth open. Every selfe have devord such an house, and I find that it strengtheneth my Bees much, and my hives will last six to one.

Mr. Merriam commends hives of wood ; I discommend them, nor but few of them are in use with us, and I think, with all the world, which I examined for nimblest, clearest, warmest, and dryest. Bees love no external moulds of darkness, or such like. Sometimes occasion shall be offered to build our hives, as shall appear hereafter. One light entire hive

hive of straw, in that case, is better then one that is dunbed, weighty and cumbersome. I wish every hive, for keeping swarms, to hold three pecks at least by measure. For too little hives procure bees, in calting time, either to lye out, and joyce, or else to cast before they be ripe and strong, and so make weake swarms and untimely : whereas if they have roome sufficient, they ripen timely, and calting seasonably, are strong, and fit for labour plentifully. Neither would the hive be too great, for then they joyce, and waste meat and time.

Your Bees delight in wood, for feeding, especially for calting therefore want not an Orchard. A May's swarm is worth a way. Any time before Midsummer is good for calting, and directly before July is not evill. I much like Mr. Merkham's opinion for having a swarm in combes of a dead or forsaken hive, so they be fresh and cleanly. To think that a swarme of your own, or others, will of it selfe come into any such hive, is a mere conceit, *Ex parte credo Roberti.* His smearing with honey is to no purpose, for the other Bees will eat it up. If your Swarme light in the top of a tree, as they will if the wind beat them not to fall down, let the stool or ladder prescribed in the Orchard do you service.

Hiving of Bees.

The less your Spelkes are, the leſſe is the wall of your honey, and the more easily will they draw, when you take your Bees. Four Spelkes athwart, and one top Spelk, are sufficient. The Bees will fallen their combes to the hive. A little Honey is good, but if you want Fennel will serve to rub your hive withall. The Hive being drest and ready spelkes, rub'd and the hole made for their passage, I use no hole in the hive but a piece of wood boards, to save the time, and keep out mice. Should any Bee, or the molt of them, for all company, run away from the hive, the master will follow. Many accidents happen, which are difficult to be remedied. Ripping in the time of calting is a mere fancy, violent handling of them is simply evill, because bees of all other creatures love cleanliness and peace. Therefore, while they are incomb, are greatly, and thickly, covered with dust, and may go with them what it will not be harmfull. Being here at night, bring them to their hives. Let your hives all of one year together.

Spelks.

Cupping.

Chalybeate.

They will come in the morning. **They will run from them,** **ways when they be fronting.**

They will see Death by reason of heat.

200 They would come still once or twice in some fair season,
and stay a night, although they would call, to prove them-
selves, and go in again.

3 The night before they eat. If you lay your ear to the hives mouth, you shall hear two or three, especially one above the rest, say, "Hip, hip, hooray! This is to you, Mr. A. Trumper, sounding the alarm to disband."

Much depending there is of, and about the master Box, and their degrees, order, and Government; but the truth in this point is rather imagined, than demonstrated. There are some conjectures of it, viz. we see in the combys diverse greater bodies than the rest, and we commonly hear the night before they call, sometime one Box sounding two or more notes, give a loud and several sound from the rest, and sometimes Boxes of greater bodies than the common fire. But what of all this I can not on conjecture, but leave so sit down what I know to be true, and leave the things to them that love to drame to gain knowledge.

Keep home with family life and orientation with love. Bedding will help them stay busy being work. They cannot come down to meekly sit down; they eye, because bed will calm them. A shake could fill them of hate, so will the other bed keep them from filling it. And then when you lay them down, slowly, gently, covering them.

Answers 1. **Opinion** 2. **Opinion** 3. **Opinion** 4. **Opinion**

DURUM CEREALES MFG CO SAILED TONIGHT OUT TO GULF
C. H. COOPER, PRESIDENT; J. W. COOPER, VICE-PRES.
S. L. COOPER, SECRETARY; J. E. COOPER, TREAS.
A. L. COOPER, CHIEF ENGINEER.

and crooks fitted for the purpose, I turn up that flock to pel-

flicred with Bees, and set it on the crown, upon which so turned
with the mouth upward I place another empty bell well dryed,
and fcelles into which without any labour, the founre that
would not depart, and cast, will presently wicke, because the old
Bees have this quality as all other broodling creatures have to
expel the young wher they have brought them up.

¶ There will the Swarm build or kindly now if they had of
dennies been call. But be sure you lay between the houses some
firness and cleanly thick matting, or rather wbole straw
holes, to keep them under otherwise they will leave their work
together to fast then they cannot be parted. If you'll keep them
amidst at Michaelmas, if you like the weight of your swarm
(for the goodness of swarms is tryed by the weight) so call them,
you may set it by for a flock to keep. Take heed no any edge combs
be not broken, for then the bees will smell the honey
and spoil them. This have I tryed to be very profitable for
the saving of bees.

The Instrument which this form. The great straight piece of wood
has a hole through it, so as to let the air pass through it. This
is the instrument which is used to make the fire. It is made
of wood, and is about two feet long. It is used to move the
firewood, and to keep the fire burning.

which have lost their strings, and so being as it were gelded, become idle and great — there is great use of them. *Devil's nature*, with *Devil's tail*, &c. They hate the bairns, and curse them, call the *“foucans”* *“Devil’s children”*, sometimes they be even heated, *“they never come to bed”*. After eating time, and when the bairns want meat, *“on that’ll lie the labouring Boes fallen on them,* *“two, three or four hours, as if they were thieves to be led to* *“the stocks”*, *“and will be hanged, then call them out, and draw,* *“them out from doors as publick enemies. Our Hoot-wit, is the* *“pe of the house”* *of his own bairn”* (*as he had need to be*) *may with* *“her bare hand in the heat of the day, likely destroy them in the* *“hives smooth. Seven or eight nights, in a hot day, to let before* *“the smooth”* *of the bairn a thin board with little holes in it, at* *“which the bairn shall smircho”*, *but not the Dream* — *so that you* *“may kill them with your hand”*.

Advances.

10 Small spout them by mouth like thieves ; they come so quiet, and are so fast, that the Boes fear them not ; look early and late, especially in a mist or dark evening, or morning.

The cleanly Bee-hives that stand as poisons before let your
bee stand neer your Garden, then your Brew-house or Kitchen.
Today Sparrows and Swallows are enemies to bees - but
See howe little we know of them. To day we see
More Bees perill by Winter's cold, than by all other hurts :
for the Bee is tender above all, and only lives in warm weather
and dies in cold. And there are few houses which have not
three or four Bee-hives in them, and these houses are to be
considered as ill-temper'd, and ill-tempered, and ill-tempered,
because they will not let the bees alone, and because they
are afraid of them. Winter to stop up their holes, and close
them in winter, and make themselves ill, and then die
out. Now, I will tell you something in bluntness. See
going Knocking at the door, and say, "I am here, open
the door." See, if the door be open, and the house
cannot be had, take it off, and then open the door, and
the Sunne they receive, and living sake, and change
diseases, when they are sick, and when they are well, and
the cold air makes them goe to the door. See, if the door
be closed, and the house cannot be had, then knocke
at the door, and say, "I am here, open the door." See,

purge abroad : in her house the cleanly Bee will not purge her selfe. Judge you what it is for my living creature to be in diffidence? Being sent to the Bee-hive, he cometh never to the Hive, and you shall hear them say, he is dead, he is dead, dead persons. Therefore let no man be afraid of a dead and free creature.

Let none stand above three years, else the combes will be blacke. Taking of and knotty, your honey will be thin and smoky ; and if any Beta, cast after three yeeres, it is such as have swarms of old bees kept all together, which is great losse. Smoaking with Renge, Roten, or Brimstone, many uses : some use drowning in a tub of cleane water, and the water well brew'd will be good bosome. Draw out your spellas immediately with a paire of pitchers, lest the Wood grow soft and fuell, and so will not be drawn, then must you cut your hive.

Let no fire come near your honey, for fire softneth the wax, and droffe, and makes them run with the honey. Fire softneth, weakneth, and hindreth hony from purging. Break your combis small, when the dead empty combis are parted from the living combis, into a sieve, beaten over a greate bowl, or vessel with two flaves, and so let it run two or three dayes. The sooner you run it up, the better will it purge. Run your Swarne honey by it selfe, and that shall be your best. The elder your Hives are, the worse is your honey.

Straining Honey.

Usall Vessells are of Clay, but after wood be satiated with Vessels, Honey (for it will leak at first : for honey is marvelously searching though thick, and therefore vertuous) I use it rather, because it will not break so soon with falls, frosts, or otherwise, and greater vessells of clay will hardly last.

When you use you Honey, with a spoon take off the skin which it hath put up.

And it is worth the regard, that bees thus used, if you have but forty flocks, shalль yield you more commoditey clerly than forty Acres of Ground.

And thus much may suffice, to make good Housewives joy, and have good Gardens and Bees.

Des Jans.
F I N I S.

The

To guide the Reader through the Contents of the Country-Law-wives.

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A MOST PROFITABLE New Treatise, from approved experience, of the Art of Propagating Plants.

BY SIMON HARWARD.

CHAP. I.
The Art of Propagating Plants.

Here are four sorts of Planting or Propagating, as in laying of shoots or little
branches which are either cut off
from the bushes and fruit-trees
or otherwise or else of roots or
seeds of Ferns and to the like.

There are likewise reasons to Propagate ; one is that the

Chapter of Chipping.

These are likewise reasons to Propagate ; one is that the

the spring, and *March*, when the trees are in the flower, and doe begin to grow fully. The *young* planted *Sicca*, or little grafts made of *green* wood, will be best then; and if you have *old* *Sicca*, in the same time, you may graft them, though you shall have more difficulty in opening it, to get at the *wood*; but if you have *old* *Sicca*, you may graft them in the *autumn*, when they grow about *June* (*July* *more*), which we mean to propagate, for they will do nothing but rot: For to propagate, you must dig the earth round about the tree, that so your roots may be laid in a manner-halfe bare: Afterwards draw into length the pit on that side where you meant to propagate, and according as you perceive that the roots will be best able to yield, and be governed in the same pit, to set them; and that with all gentleſſe, and ſtop thofe your *Sicca*, do ſuch ſots, as that the wreath which is in the place where it is grafted, may be a little lower than the *Sicca* of the new wood growing out of the earth, even ſo high as it poffible may be. If the tree that you would propagate be ſomewhat thick, and thereby the harder to ſet, and ſomewhat flitt to lay in the pit, then yet may wet the flock almoft to the midſt, betwixt the root and the wreathing place, ſo with gentle handling of it, bow down into the pit the wood which the grafts have put forth, and that in as round a compaſſ as you can, keeping you from breaking of it: afterward lay over the cut with gummed wax, or with gravel and land.

CHAP. II

Upon *9* *to* *15* *April* *to* *Grafting in the Bar*
about *to* *wood* *to* *graft* *in* *as* *soon*
as *possible* *when* *the* *tree* *is* *full* *of* *leafes*.
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tree *is* *full</*

country from the mid of *June*, unto the mid of *July*, but in cold countries to the mid of *August*; after some small showers of Raine.

If the Summer be so exceedingly dry, as that long rains do withhold their sap, you must waste the time till the return.

Graft from the full of the Moon, unill the end of Cheold.

You may graft in a cleft, without having regard to Raine; for the sap will keep it off.

You may graft from mid *April*, to the beginning of *May*; or *Summer*: Goues done with thin cloth mightily preserue the graft.

It is better to graft in the evening than the morning.

The furniture and tools of a Graftor, are a basket to lay his grafts in, Clay, Gravell, Sands, or Brown Earth to cover over the plants cloven, Mous, Woollen cloathing, barkes of Willowes to joyn to the late boughs and earth before broken; and to keepe them fast: Oylers to tye againe upon the barkes, to keepe them faine and fat, gummed Wax to dress and cover the ends and tops of the grafts newly cut, that so the rain and cold may not hurt them, neither yet the sap rising from below, so easily strained to return again unto the shooes. A little Saw or hand Saw, to saw off the stock of the plants, a little Knife or hand knife to graffe, and to cut and sharpen the grafts, that so the bark may not pece nor be broken, which often cometh to pass when the graft is full of sap. You shall cut the graft too long, as that it may fill the clift of the plant, and therewithall it must be left thick, on the bark-side, that so it may fill up both the clift and other incisions, as any need is to be made, which must be always well ground, well buttressed without all fault. Two scythes, the one broad for thick trees, the other narrow for late and tender trees, both of them of box or some other hard and smooth wood, or steel, or of very hard iron, that so they may need lesse labour in making them sharpe.

A little hand Bill to let the planes at most labour by pulling off loose and rough bark of two box or steel scythes.

see its to be had at h.w. 1000 et 2nd Ed. 1611. C H A P.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees.

STAR 111

Graduation in the Craft.

The number of Grappling or a Clasp, to the body's being clasp'd, is proper and only so given, which are as great as 2 hands legs or arms, but also so greater. It is true, that being trees cannot easily be broken. In this respect, that therefore it is expedient to make a knot in one of their branches, situated in the main body, as we like to be practised in great Apple-trees, and great Pecan-trees, which have already declared themselves.

The reforming work of the Soviet government has been carried out in a very difficult situation. The country is faced with a severe economic crisis, inflation, and unemployment. The government has taken several measures to combat these problems, including the introduction of a new currency, the ruble, and the implementation of a program of economic restructuring. However, the results have been mixed, and there are concerns about the long-term sustainability of the reforms. The government's focus on market-oriented policies has led to significant changes in the economy, but it has also raised concerns about social inequality and the impact on vulnerable groups. The future of the reform process remains uncertain, as the government continues to grapple with the challenges of modernizing a large, centrally planned economy.

After this we had to make many trips into and out of Chico, and I am glad to say that all alike.

He was a tall man, with a long, thin face, and
was dressed in a dark suit and a white shirt.
He had a mustache and a goatee, and his hair
was combed back. He was wearing a pair of
dark sunglasses and a black leather jacket.

branches if it have many : then you must leave but two at the most before you come to the cleaving of it : then put to your little Saw, or your Knife, or other edged tool that is very sharp, cleave in quite through the middle, in gentle and soft sort : But cleaving the stock, very surely that so it may not cleave further than is neede : and then put to your wedge into the cleft untill such time as you have set in your grafts, and in cleaving of it, hold the Knife with the one hand, and the tree with the other, to help to keep it from cleaving too far. Afterwards put in your wedge of Box or Boxel, or brome, at the small end : so that you may the better take it out again when you have set in your grafts.

If the stock be cloven, or the bark loofed too much from the wood : then chase it down lower, and set your grafts, and look that their incision be fit, and very judely in respect of the cleft, and that the two saps, full, of the plant and graft, do right and even set one against the other, and so hermowly fused, as that there may not bee the least appearance of any rag or cleve. For if they do not thus jumpane with another, they will never take one with another, because they cannot work their seeming manner, and as it were carthaginian, glue in convenient sort or manner to the gluing of their joynts together. You must likewise beware not to make your cleft overthwart the pitch, but somewhat aside.

The bark of your plant being thicker than that of your graft, you must set the graft so much the more outwardly in the cleft, that so the two saps may in any case be joyned, and so right the one with the other, but the rind of the plant must be fittmenter more out than that of the graft or cloven side.

To this end that you may not fail of this work of imploy, you must principally take heed, not to over-cleave the stocks of your trees. But before you widen the cleft with your wedge, and go about the stock with two or thre wots, and that with an Oxe, close drawn together, underneath the same place where you would have your cleft to stand: so your stock cleve not too far, which is a very mischance of the mismanagement of grafts, inasmuch hereby the stock is drawne forward and a plant thereto it cannot be fitt, and farrre more, whether setting alone in the wost case spreading it self, and breaking in all his life, or

that place which is the cause that the Stock & the Graft are both split. And this falleth out most often in plum trees, and branches of trees. You must be carefull to joyne the rinde of your graft, and plants, that nothing may continue open, to the end that the wind, moisture of the Clay or Raine running upon the grafted place, do not get in: when the plant cleaveth very stright there is not any danger nor hardnesse in flinging downe the graft. If you leave it somewhat uneven or rough in forme places, or that the Tops both of the one and the other may the better grow, and be glued together, when your grafts are once well joynd to your plants, draw out your wedges very softly, till you displace them again: you may leave therewith in the cleft some small end of a wedge of green wood, cutting it very close with the head of the Stock: Some calfe glue into the cleft, some sugar, and some gummied Wax.

If the Stock of the Plant, whereupon you intend to graft, be not so thick as your graft, you shall graft it after the fashion of a Grafts foot make a cleft in the Stock of the plant, not stroch, but byss, and that smoothe and even, not rough: then apply and make fast thereto the graft with all his bark on, and answering to the bark of the Plant. This being done, cover the place with the fat earth and moist of the Wood, tyed together with a strong band: stick a pole of Wood by it to keepe it stredd.

C.H.A.P. IV.

Grafting like a Scutchion.

In grafting after the manner of a Scutchion, you shall not vary too differ much from that of the Plate or pipe, save onely that the Scutchion-like graft having oneylet, as the other hath, yet the wood of the tree wherupon the Scutchion-like graft is grafted hath not any knoyb, or bud, as the wood wherupon the graft is grafted with the manner of a pipe.

In Summers when the trees are well replanted with sprouts, and that their new Shoots begin to grow somewhat hard, you shall take a shoot at the end of the chief banches of some noble and old shad tree, which you would faine have some fruit, and the sprout of the old shad tree wood; and then thence take a good eylet, the tail and all the rest to make your graft. But when you choise your shad, and graft it, divide the tail in

the

the midit before your diany thing else, calling away the leaf (if it be not a year plante) for that shold have two or three leaves) without removing any more of the said stalk; afterward with the pointe of a sharp knife, cut off the bark of the said shoot, the pattern of a shield, of the length of a nail.

In which there is onely one eylt higher than the midit, together with the residue of the stalk which you left behind : and for the lifting up of the said graft in Scutcheon, after that you have cut the bark of the shoot round about, without cutting of the wood within, you must take it gently with your thumb, and in putting it away you must preſſe upon the wood, from which you pull it, that so you may bring the bud and all, even together with the Scutcheon : for if you leave it behind with the wood, then were the Scutcheon nothing worth. You shall finde out if the Scutcheon be nothing worth, if looking within when it is pulled away from the wood of the same fuit, you find it en haue a hole within, but more manifly, if the hole do stay behind in the wood, which ought to haue been in the Scutcheon.

Then your Scutcheon, being well ſuffed and taken off, hold it a little by the taile betwix your lips, without wretting of it, even unill you haue cut the bark of the tree where you would graff it, and look that it be cut without any wounding of the wood within, after the minnes of 2 endis, but sometimes longer than the Scutcheon that you haue to let in it, and in no place cutting the wood within, after you haue made ſuch hole you haue open'd it, and make it gape wide on both sides, but in all manner of gentle handling & that with a little ſizes of bone, and ſeparating the wood and the bark a little within, even ſo much as your Scutcheon is in length and breadth, you must take heed that in doing hereof you do not hurt the bark.

This done, take your Scutcheon by the end, and your taile which you haue left remaining, ſlide into your incision made to your size, lifting up ſoldly your two ſides of the incision with your ſized ſizes of bone, and ſlide the said Scutcheon into your hole, and lay it close as may be, with the mouth of the tree, being cut as ſaid, in wayng a little neare the end of your ſide to cut: and let the upper part of your Scutcheon ſtay above the upper end of your incision, or bark of your ſide tree ; ſimply the

13.

14.

15.

bind your Scutchion about with a band of Hemp, as thick as a pen or a quill, on the left, according as your tree is small or great, taking the same Hemp in the middle; to the end that either part of it may performe a like service; and writhing and binding of the said Scutchion into the incision of a tree, and it must be tyed too tight, for that will keepe it from falling, the joyning of the one sap to the other being hindred thereby, and neither the Scutchion nor yet the Hemp must be moist or wet; and the more readily to bind them together begin at the back side of the tree, right over against the middle of the incision, and from thence come forward to joyn them before above the cydet and vallie of the Scutchion, cutting your band of Hemp so oft as the two ends meet; and from thence returning backward, come about the eye & likewise underneath the cydet, and thus cast about your band still backward and forward until the whole clift of the incision be covered above and below with the said Hemp, the cydet surely escaped, and his milke, which must not be covered at all, his milke will fall away one part after another, so that shortly after the incising, if to be the Scutchion will take, leave your tree and Scutchions thus bound for the space of one month; and the thicker, a greater force will come. Afterward look them over, and if you perceive them to grow together unto them, or at least will cut the Hemp behind them, and leave them uncovered. Cut also your band two or three fingers above that, so the incision may prosper the better; and thus let them remaine till after wheres, about the month of March and April.

13.

If you perceive that the backe of your Scutchion doth swell and come toward, thereon off the tree have girdles or thongs about, above the Scutchion: For if it be cut off before the Scutchion, at such time as to wrench forth his first blossome, it would be a manner presently to hinder the flowing of it, and suffice also that he should not thryve and profit well: after this one you have to cut that the first blossome to be thrown, beinge the second or third, and last blossome, you must two or three times cut them off, and set the three fingers in the top of the tree, and you will see when you cut it in the year going before.

End

When

When your shoot shall have put forth a great deal of length, you may stick down there, even hard joyned thereto, little stakes, tying them together very gently and easily; and these shall stay your shoots and prop them up, letting the wind from doing any harm unto them. Thus you may graft white Roses in red, and red in white. Thus you may graft two or three Scutchions, provided that they be all of one side; for they will not be set equally together in height, because then they would be all starvelings; neither would they be directly one over another; for the lower would stay the rising up of the sap of the Tree, and so those above should consume its penury, and undergo the aforesaid inconvenience. You must note, that the Scutchion which is gathered from the Sien of a tree whose fruit is sowe, must be cut in square form, and not in the plain fashion of a Scutchion. It is ordinary to graft the sweet Quince-tree, Bastard Peach-tree, Apricot-tree, Jojube tree, sowe Cherry-tree, sweet Cherry-tree, and Chestnut-tree; after this fashion, howbeit they may be grafted in the cleft more easily, and more profitably; although divers be of a contrary opinion, as thus: Take the grafts of sweet Quince-tree, and Bastard Peach-tree, of the fairest wood, and best fed that you can find, growing upon the wood of two years old, because the wood is not so firme and solid as the others; and you shall graft them upon small Plum-tree stocks, being of the thicknesse of ones thumb; then you shall cut after the manner of a Goats foot: you shall not goe about to make the cleft of any more sides then one, being about a foot high from the ground; you must open it with your small wedges: and being thus grafted, it will seem to you that it is open but of one side; afterward you shall wrap it up with a little Molle, putting thereto some gummed Wax, or Clay, and bind it up with Ossiers to keep it surer, because the stock is not strong enough it self to hold it, and you shall furnish it every manner of way, as others are dealt withall; this is most profitable.

The time of Grafting.

All Months are good to graft in, (the Month of October and November onely excepted) But commonly, graft at that time of

the winter, when the sap beginneth to arise.

In a cold Country graft later, in a warme Country earlier.

The best time generally is from the first of February, untill the first of May.

The grafts must always be gathered in the old of the Moon.

For grafts choose shoots of a year old, or at the futhermost two years old.

If you must carry grafts far, prick them into a Turnep newly gathered, or lay earth about the ends.

If you let stones of Plummes, Almonds, Nuts, or Peaches, First let them ly a little in the Sun, and then steep them in Milk or Water three or four dayes, before you put them into the earth.

Dry the Kernels of Pippins, and sow them in the end of November.

The stone of a Plum-tree must be Set a foot deep, in November or February.

The Date-stone must be Set the great end downwards, two cubits deep in the earth, in a place enriched with dung.

The Peach-stone would be Set presently after the Fruit is eaten, some quantity of the flesh of the Peach remaining about the stone.

If you would have it to be excellent, graft it afterward upon an Almond tree.

The little Sems of Cherry-trees, grown thick with haire, roots, and those also which do grow up from the Roots of the great Cherry-trees, being removed, do grow better and sooner then they which come of stones; but they must be removed and planted, while they are but two or three years old, the branches must be lopp'd.

A

A very profitable Invention, for the speedy
Planting of an Orchard of Fruit-
Trees.

About the end (or rather the middle) of June, the sap being then in the boughes or Tops of the Trees, let some one of discretion goe up into the boughes of the Tree intended, and with a keen-knife cut the bark of some smooth bough, so chosen, round about the same, quite through the same bark, to the very bare wood, in two places, (toward the butt of the bough) a full hand breadth the one from the other, and take off the bark clean clearly from the said bough, and cast it away, and wipe the sap off that bared place; Then take some of the stiffe clay you can have, and wrap it hard, round about the said bared place, (that it may stop the sap when it descendeth;) bind on this clay with fallow flings, or the like, very hard; let this clay be two inches thick at least. Then prepare a certain quantity of good ranke mould, tempered with short muck and misken water, and make mortar thereof, and wrap a good quantity of it as big as a foot ball, upon the firme bark remaining close above the said clay, that it may touch the same; put moss upon it, &c as before, bind it well, and so let it continue growing upon the same Tree till February. Then with a fine saw carefully take off the said bough close below the clay, not perishing the upper mortar; and set that bough, with the clay and mortar on it, in some good ground, and there let it remain to grow; for the sap it cannot passe downward for the clay but stayeth in the upper mortar, and breeds roots, and possibly (God willing) may bear fruit the next Summer following. Thus you may order many such boughes as aforesaid, and quickly plant an Orchard of bearing Trees. If the bough be as big as the small of ones leg, it is so much the better: probatum est.

E.H.T.

N 2

The



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	To make fruit smell well.
	To plant Cherry-trees.

THE
ART
OF
PROPAGATING
PLANTS.
BY
JOHN
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LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
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1750.

THE

edT



THE
HUSBAND MANS
Fruitfull Orchard.

For the true ordering of all sorts of
Fruits in their due seasons : and how double
increase comes by care in gathering year after
year : as also the best way of carrying by land
or by water, with their preservation for
longest continuance.



All stone Fruit, Cherries are the first to be gathered : of which though we reckon some sorts ; *English, Flemish, Gascoigne, and Black,* yet are they reduced to two, the early, and the ordinary ; the early are those whose grafts came first from *France and Flanders,* and are now ripe with us in *May* : the ordinary is our own naturall Cherry, and is not ripe before *June* : they must be carefully kept from Birds, either with nets, noise, or other industry.

They

Gathering of
Cherries.

They are not all ripe at once, nor may be gathered at once, therefore with a light Ladder, made to stand of it selfe without hurting the tree, stande by your Tree, and with a gathering hook, which is made to stiffe trees, and pruners, use your Cherries, and when you have gathered them, by what ever bough you please, do not let them hange by the bough, but let them hang by, and gather them in a basket, and handle them not.

To carry
Cherries.

For the conveyance or portage of Cherries, they are best to be carried in broad Baskets like fives, with smooth yielding bottoms, only two broad laths going along the bottome: and if you do transport them by ship, or boar, let not the fives be filled to the top, lest setting one upon another, you bruise and hurt the Cherries: if you carry by horse-back, then panniers well lined with Feame, and packe full and close is the best and safest way.

Other stone-
fruit.

Now for the gathering of all other stone fruit, as Nectarines, Apricocks, Peaches, Peare-Plummes, Damsons, Bullas, and such like, although in their severall kinds, they seem not to be ripe at once on one Tree: yet when any is ready to drop from the Tree, though the other seem hard, yet they may also be gathered, for they have received the full substance the tree can give them; and therefore the day being faire, and the dew drawn away, set up your Ladder, and as you gathered your Cherries so gather them: onely in the bottoms of your large fives, where you pare them, you shall lay Nettles, and likewise in the top, for that will ripen those that are most un-ready.

Gathering of
Pears.

In gathering of Pears are three things observed: to gather for expence, for transportation, or to sell to the Apothecary. If for expence, and your own life, then gather them as soon as they change, and are as it were half ripe, and no more but those which are changed, letting the rest hang till they change also: for thus they will ripen kindly, and not so soone as if they were full ripe at the gathering. But if your Pears be to be transported far either by Land or Water, then pull one from the Tree, and cut it in the middle, and if you find it hollow about the coars, and the kernell a large space to lye in, although no Pear be

be ready to drop from the Tree, yet then they may be gathered, and then laying them on a heap one upon another, as of necessity they must be for transportation: they will ripen of themselves, and eat kindly: but gathered before, they will wither, shrink, and eat rough, losing not only their taste, but beauty.

Now for the manner of gathering, albeit some clime into the Gathering of trees by the boughes, and some by Ladder, yet both is amisse; the Apples best way is with the Ladder before spoken of, which standeth of it self, with a basket and a line, which being full, you must gently let down, and keeping the string still in your hand, being emptied, draw it up again, and so finish your labour, without troubling your self, or hurting the Tree.

Now touching the gathering of Apples, it is to be done according to the ripening of the fruit: your Summer Apples first, and the Winter after.

For Summer fruit, when it is ripe, some will drop from the Tree, and Birds will be pecking at them: But if you cut out one of the greenest, and find it as was shew'd you before of the Pearce: then you may gather them, and in the house they will come to their ripeness and perfection. For your Winter fruits, you shall know the ripeness by the observation before shew'd: but it must be gathered in a fair, Sunny, and dry day, in the waine of the Moone, and no Wind in the East, also after the dew is gone away: for the least wet or moisture will make them subject to rot and mildew: also you must have an apron to gather in, and to empty into the great basket, and a hook to draw the boughes unto you, which you cannot reach with your hands at ease: the apron is to be an Ell every way, loopt up to your girdle, so as it may serve for either hand without any trouble: and when it is full, unloose one of your loops, and empty it gently into the great basket, for in throwing them down roughly, their owne stalkes may prick them, and those which are prickt, will ever rot. Againe, you must gather your fruit clean without leaves or brunts, because the brunts hurt the Tree, for every brunt would be a stalk for fruit to grow upon: the other, hurts the fruit by bruising, and prickling it, as it is laid together, and there is nothing sooner rotteth fruit.

fruit, then the green and withered leaves lying among them; neither must you gather them without any flake at all: for such fruit will begin to rot what the Balk stood.

To shake the fallings.

For such fruit as falleth from the trees, and are not gathered, they must not be laid with the gathered fruit: and of fallings, there are two sorts: one that falls through ripeness, and they are best, and may be left to bate or roast: the other windfalls, falling before they are ripe: and they must be spent as they are gathered, or else they will wither and come to nothing: and therefore it is not good by any means to beat down fruit with Poles, or to carry them in carts loose and joggling, or in sacks where they may be bruised.

Carriage of fruit.

When your fruit is gathered, you shall lay them in deep Baskets of Wickes, which shall contain four or six bushels, and so between two men, carry them to your Apple Loft, and in shooting, or laying them downe, be very carefull that it be done with all gentleness, and leisure, laying every sort of fruit severally by it selfe: but if there be want of room, having so many sorts that you cannot lay them severally, then leave such fruite as is nearest in taste and colour, and of Winter fruit, such as will taste alike, may, if need require, be laid together, and in time you may separate them: as shall be shewed hereafter. But if your fruit be gathered far from your Apple Loft, then must the bottomes of your Baskets be lined with green Fern, and draw the Rubber ends of the same through the Basket, thicke more but the loft leaf may touch the fruit, and likewise cover the tops of the Baskets with Fern also, and draw a small cord over it, that the Fern may not fall away, nor the fruit scatter out, or joggling up and downe: and that you may carry fruit by Land or by Water, by Boat, or Cart, as farre as you please, and the Fern doth not only keep them from bruising, but also ripen them, especially Peares. When your fruit is brought to your Apple Loft, or from hence, if you find them not ripened enough, then lay them in thicker heaps upon Fern, and cover them with Fern also: and when they are near ripe, then uncover them, and make the heap thinner, so as the sunnes rayes passe through them: and if you will not hasten the ripening of them, then lay them on the boards without

out any Feme at all: Now for Winter, or long lasting fruit; they must be set either in Feme Staves, and covered with yew planks, and being come to the full growth, and ripe, then fester staves be bound between the round barons, so as to make them strong, and too comple, for both are hurtfull to the winter fruits where they may have air, but not too much, else their bosome Wardens are to be gathered, carried, packt, and laid as Winter Peare and such other fruit as you have in hand, and so forth.

Medlars are to be gathered about Michaelmas, after the frost hath toucht them; at which time they are in their full growth, and will then be dropping from the tree, but never ripe upon the tree. When they are gathered, they must be laid in a basket, farr, barrel, or any such earthen, and wrap above with woothen cloths, unles over, and top all fleshes, and alforfome weight laid upon them, with a shew betweene, for stoppeth the bosome into a heat, they will never ripen kindly, nor call well.

Now when they have layn till you think some of them ripe, the ripest, still as they ripen, must be taken from the rest, therefore poure them out into another farr or basket, leavinge, that so you may well finde them that be the ripest, laying the hand over all the other basket, and those which be ripe laid aside, the other that be half ripe farr also in a third farr or basket: for if the ripe and halfripe be heape together, the one will be mouldy before the other be ripe. And thus do till till be thoroughly ripe.

Quinces should mostly be laid with other fleshes, for the fleshes offensive both to other fruit, and to those that keep the fruit or come amongst them; therefore lay them by themselves upon farr straw, where they may have air enough. They must be packt like Medlers, and gathered with Medlers.

Apples must be packt in Wheat or Rye straw, and in small or basket joined with the farr, and being gently handled, will ripen with such packting and lying together. If severall sortes of apples be packt in one basket or basket, then beware every sorte lay a weet straw of a pretty thicknesse.

Apples must not be preserved raw, but blanch them after frost: scote the straw plucke clean from them, and then gently take

Of Wardens.

Of Medlers.

of Quinces.

Of Quinces.

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To make Apples last

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laying Apples

the other every several sort, and place them by themselves : but if you intend to have you mix the sorts together, then lay them together in a row, and let them stand so long before all can have time to receive corruption. Apples that are not of the commonest sort must be washed thoroughly and many such be mingled, for it is intended, and those which are first ripe, let them be first sorted, and to that end lay those apples together, that are of one sort of ripening ; and thus you must use Pippins also, yet will they not do service better than any other fruit, and whilst they are green will beat one another.

Difference in fruit.

Pippins though they grow of one tree, and in one ground, yet some will last better than other sorts, and some will be bigger than others of the same kind, according as they have more or less of the Sun, or more or less of the droppings of the other superbranches : therefore let everyone make most of that fruit which is fairest and longest lasting. Again, the bigness and goodness of fruit consists in the age of the tree : for as the tree increaseth, so the fruit increaseth in bignesse, beauty, taste, and firmness, and other qualities in proportion.

Transporting fruit by water.

If you be to transport your fruit by water, when provide four dry wicker boxes, or barrels, and pack in your apples, every one, with your hand, where no empty place may be left, covering them over with straw, but not the sides, so avoid these ; and you must then bear in mind, to let at neither end, to prevent also fruits from the water, and by no means let them take water. Some use, that transports by cold gear, to float their wicker boxes upon straw, but I am not so goodly, if water may be gotten in, to dry again, the water is not good to transport fruit in March, when the wind bloweth bitterly, nor in frosty weather, winter in the extremities of Summer.

To carry small sort of fruit.

It frequently be small you would carry when you may carry them in hollow or pointed provided they may be over-filled closely, and the Cherries and Peaches be lined with green Fennel, and Apples with fennel, fennel and other such herbes and roots, upon the sides.

Keep fruit.

When you intend to keep either cooling, nor too cold, upon cold, upon warm, for all serviceable. A low Room or Cellar that

that is fitter, and either boarded or paved, and no man cloth his good, from *Christmas* till *March*; and Roome either fitter over-head, and fitter the ground upon good from *March* till *May*, than the Cellar againe, from *May* till *Michaelmas*. The upper-lake would be filled or boarded, which if it were, take the lowest Room straw, and naise it against the walls, to make a fence as high as the fruit lyeth; and let it be no thicker than to keep the fruit from the wall, which being moist, may do hurt, or if not moist, then the dust is offensive.

There are some fruit which will last but untill *Allhallan-side*: they must be laid by themselves: then those which will last till *Christmas*, by themselves; then those which will last till it be *Candlemas*, by themselves; those that will last till *Shrovetide*, by themselves; and Pippins, Apple-Johns, Peare-maines, and Winter Ruffettings, which will last all the ycar, by themselves.

Sorting of
fruit.

Now if you spye any rotten fruit in your heaps, pick them out, and with a Tray for the purpose, see you turne the heapes over, and leave not a tained Apple in them, dividing the hardest by themselves, and the broken skinned by themselves to be first spent, and the rotten ones to be cast away; and ever as you turn them, and pick them, under-lay them with fresh straw: thus shall you keepe them for your use, which otherwise would rot suddenly.

Pippins, John Apples, Peare-maines, and such like long lasting Time of the fruit, need not to be turned till the week before *Christmas*, un-ting fruit, lesse they be mixt with the other of riper kind, or that the fallings be also with them, or much of the first straw left agone amongst them: the next time of turning is at *Shrovetide*, and after that once a month till *Whitsun-side*; and after that, once a fortnight; and ever in the turning lay your heaps lower and lower, and your straw very thinne: provided you doe none of this labour in any great frost, except it be in a close Cellar. At every thaw, all fruit is moist, and then they must not be touched: neither in rainy weather, for then they will be dank also; and therefore at such seasons it is good to set open your windows and doores, that the air may have free passage to dry them, and at nine of the clock in the forenoon in Winter; and as faire in the forenoons

The Husbandman's fruitfull Orchard. Book 9.

and at eight at night in Summer; only in March, open now your windows all night.

All lasting fruit, after the mid of May, begin to wither, because then they wax dry, and the moisture gone, which made them look plump, they must needs wither, and be small; and nature decaying, they must needs rot. And thus much touching the breeding of fruits.

Alien ten li oghud ob yem. Aliom gneidhianu. Is weth moit

The next morning, while I was still at bed, I heard a noise outside. It sounded like a dog barking. I got up and looked out the window. I saw a small dog standing on the sidewalk. It was a black and white dog. I went outside and petted it. The dog wagged its tail and barked at me. I asked the dog's name, but it didn't bark again. I took the dog home with me. I named it "Buddy".

asvo cesteliedis atque no[n] sed p[ro]ficiens sicut ut T[er]p[ot]eris
v[er]o fibridis sib[us] gallois[us] modicis[us] sicut bisnis[us] est[em]p[er]e[us] t[er]p[ot]eris
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FESTLS.

